A HEART-RENDING CRY AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 97 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.

Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,

Agents,

19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-0-0

V. P. Charges annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Manager.

Alice Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co., Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co., Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co., Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co., Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co., Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co., Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co., Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co., Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co., Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KARACHI.—Hafiz Abdul Gaffar Hashmee & Sons.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Imam Bapoo Sherkar.
MEHSANA.—Harilal Prabhudas Brahma-Bhatt.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Honghong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Manila, Cebu	Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,

Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $13,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Tsiolo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,

Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. ,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,

Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.

Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
21-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.

Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

The rendezvous of the elite of BOMBAY

A. VIANELLI,

Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH SILVERWARE AND ONE "FORD" MOTOR CAR.

H. C. Suit No. 171 of 1917.

Kamalnath Yeshwantrao & another...Plaintiffs vs.

George William Braugh Clegg and another .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at "Sommerset Lodge," at Warden Road, opposite the Battery rich household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, rich Chesterfield sofa and chair, mirror door almyrahs, cupboards, dressing tables, round teapoys, steel fire proof cabinets and cupboards, Singapore cane chairs, wash-hand tables, sideboards, single and double bedsteads, one silver canteen containing butter and fruit knives, fish knives, dessert and table knives with ivory handles, carvers, laddles, glassware, etc., and also.

1, 20 H.P. "Ford," 4 cylinder motor car No. 4836.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CHANDELIERS, ETC., of THE LATE JUSTICE BUDROODIN TYABJI.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Justice Budroodin Tyabji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), at the "Sommerset House," opposite the Battery at Cumbala Hill, valuable household furniture consisting drawing room suites, chairs, tables cupboards, wall bracket rich chandelliers, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 128

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES M. G. GOOD BROACH COTTON.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 2-10 p.m., S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by public auction, at Godown Kallian Line To 6, Colaba.

By order of Seth Gorukhram Sadhuram and on account and at the risk of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.

D/o No. 40.—G. Gs. K.—100 Bales M. G. Good Broach Cotton, at the godown of Seth Thackersedas Sheoshyamal at Kallian Line No. 6, Colaba.

By order of Seth Thackeredas Nandlal and in account and at the risk of Seth Oonkarji Kastorchand.

D/o No. 79.—T. N. I.—100 Bales M. G. Good Broach Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act, IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Dept at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seeds, bags of jawari, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of rice, bags of dry chillies, bags of groundnut seeds, bags of castor seeds, bags of rape seeds, bags of tilly, bags of gram, bags of toor, bags of barley, bags of masur, bundles of jogri, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of hemp loose, bales of P. cotton, baskets of choories, empty wooden casks, loose drainage pipe, loose iron axle, bundles of umbrella sticks, cycle wheels, wooden planks, cases of slate pencils, loose iron rail, bags of betelnuts, large No. of sweeping bags, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Reclamation ground Colaba in Khimji Visram's Jatha No. 69, on account of the concerned:—

About 600 full pressed bales of Khimji Vishram's Cotton (Bengal and Viramgaum) slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also a large heap of Loose Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 24th April 1917.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak Mandvi Post,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "'n excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED MOTOR CARS for Commission Sale. Realize best value for your Cars by displaying them at best advantage at our Palatial and Commodious specially built Garage. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRE & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chowpaty. A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FIRST CLASS STENOGRAPHER TYPIST. Apply CROMPTON & Co., Ltd., Apollo Street, Bombay. 7880

WANTED—An experienced BILL COLLECTOR. Pay Rs. 20 to 25. Apply Box No. 735, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7873

WANTED—Two qualified experienced COMPOUNDERS for Hospital, Palanpur. Pay Rs. 25 and Rs. 15. Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State. 7864

WANTED—A CLERK by European Cotton Firm. Must be quick and accurate at figures. Apply Box No. 730, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7847

WANTED—Experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Bishop's High School, Poona, non-resident. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating experience to the HEAD MASTER. 7846

WANTED—SOME CLERKS for one of the Local Mills Preference will be given to those who have served in the said department.
Candidates should apply stating salary with testimonials to Box No. 725, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7834

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, one senior for two years, pay according to qualifications, another junior for one and a half year. Pay Rs. 40 house-rent Rs. 5. Applications should reach upto 1st May with copies of certificates which are not to be returned.
DIWAN,
7770 Banswara State, Rajputana.

WANTED.—An L. C. E. or one who possesses some higher Engineering degree as an Engineer, pay Rs. 400—25—500, horse allowance Rs. 25. Rs 2,000 security required.
Applications, stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, to be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him before 20th May 1917.
ASARDAS, M. N.,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
7696

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A number of new or second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILER SHELLS, 72 or 84 inches diameter. All must be in good order and of the same diameter, but thickness immaterial. Apply to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7865

WANTED

WANTED—Trustworthy and reliable CORRESPONDENTS who are in a position to supply correct information relating to Indian progress in Commerce, Industry, Politics and Education in the Bombay Presidency. Good terms offered to really capable men. Apply to Box No. 732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7859

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC CLASSES, 2 hours a week, Rs. 8 per month.
PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff at pupil's house if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE, TRANSLATIONS. Very MODERATE charges.
SALLE FRANCAISE: Wednesdays, Saturdays, 6 to 8.
All FEES payable in ADVANCE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—ELECTRO MOTORS, all sizes, 3-phase, 460 volts. Send for particulars to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET

FOR HINDUS, commodious FLATS in Ridge View at Vatchagandhi Road, Gamdevi, new buildings, latest arrangements. Apply on the PREMISES. 7861

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR at Napean Sea Road, to a respectable Hindu family. For rent, etc., apply to Box No. 720, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7798

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have this day authorized Messrs. BHAGVANDAS JAMNADAS and JETHALAL PURSHOTAM to act on my behalf and as my partners as Freight, Insurance and Estate Brokers. The business will be carried on under the name, style and firm of DEVKARAN NANJEE & Co. All orders kindly placed in our hands will be faithfully carried out.

DEVKARAN NANJEE,
C/o Messrs. Chugondas & Co.,
17, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 24th April, 1917.
Telephone No. 83.
Telegraphic Address:—SEAWORTHY.
7878

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

TENDERS for the purchase of the immoveable property and/or machinery of the above Company are invited by the undersigned. Particulars of the property and machinery can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
The acceptance of any tender is conditional upon the sanction of the Court being obtained thereto, but such acceptance will be binding upon the party submitting the tender for a period of one month from the date on which the same shall be communicated to him, and if the sanction of the Court thereto shall not be obtained within that period, such acceptance shall be void.
Tenders must be made in writing and must state the full name and address of the party submitting the tender and must be accompanied by a deposit of equivalent to five per cent. on the amount of the tender, which will be returned in full, but without interest, if the tender be not accepted, or if accepted be not sanctioned by the Court.
R. D. SETHNA,
Official Liquidator.
65 Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
7877

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

FROM THURSDAY next, through running on the Clare Road Line will be interrupted near Charni Road Junction owing to the Drainage alterations now being made by the Municipality.
Until the work is completed, which may take 2 or 3 weeks, cars from Victoria Gardens will not be able to proceed further south than Charni Road Junction and cars from Museum will not be able to proceed further north than Cama Bagh.
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1917. 7867

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodations of 4 side rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed room with two windows on all four sides airy having a view of Kurla, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay, and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso, Pier Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House, Kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses carriages and syces. Servants' Out-houses, store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem exluding the use of fruits and flowers.
The Bungalow belongs to the Late Dr. Weir, who was Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.
Please apply to H. H. W. Co., Messrs. King King and Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay. 7808

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED SHARES have been vested in the undersigned by the Government of India under section 7 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916. Persons having claims or liens against these shares are required to register same with the undersigned on or before 17th May, 1917, failing which no claim or lien will be recognised and the shares will be dealt with in such manner as the undersigned may deem proper:—

Name of shareholder.	Name of the Company in which the shares are held.	Number of shares.	Numbers which the shares bear.	Class of shares.	Face value of each share.
					Rs. a.
Carl J. Ch. Mensendieck ..	Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd. ..	1	3783 ..	Ordinary ..	100 0
Do. ..	Do. ..	1	909 ..	Preference ..	100 0
Alfred Otto Baurle ..	Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.	60	1856 to 1905 and 46155 to 46164.	Ordinary ..	10 0
Do. ..	Standard Mills Co., Ltd. ..	4	A205, A275, A355 and A614 ..	Quarter shares ..	125 0
Do. ..	Swan Mills Ltd. ..	15	612, 613, 618 to 620, 1299 to 1408	....	250 0
Do. ..	Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ..	7	460, 1209, 1230, 2605, 2606, 592, 2634 ..	Ordinary ..	500 0
Do. ..	Bank of India, Ltd. ..	15	57782 to 57788, 11701-03, 26564-66 ..	-- --	100 0
Josef Blum ..	Do. ..	6	2670/75 ..	....	100 0
Conrad Frank ..	Do. ..	20	2644-63 ..	-- --	100 0
Gustav Herman Ermer ..	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	100	O 79801-79850; O 147774-147803; O 160227-160246 ..	Ordinary ..	75 0
Do. ..	Do. ..	10	D 8266-8270; D 13278-13282 ..	Deferred ..	30 0
O. Meyer ..	Do. ..	10	O 76914-76918; O 28059-28063 ..	Ordinary ..	75 0
Do. ..	Do. ..	1	D 5962 ..	Deferred ..	30 0
Joseph Thyssen ..	Do. ..	12	P 24388-24399 ..	Preference ..	150 0
August Thyssen ..	Do. ..	37	P 24351-24387 ..	Preference ..	150 0
Robert Dill ..	Do. ..	400	O 23134/39; O 21967/71; O 53215/19; O 53225/29; O 129511/15; O 84123/32; O 154300/9; O 126632/36; O 185000/4; O 187544/48; O 184135/44; O 22694/743; O 30648/747; O 119362/411; O 126337/51; O 563666/70; O 42763/67; O 99445/49; O 181871/90; O 155908/6007; O 164890/99; O 69460/64; O 54927/31; O 93082/86; O 38907/16; O 34013/17; O 113891/915; O 121812/16 ..	Ordinary ..	75 0
Arthur Berg ..	Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd. ..	5	89678 and 75951 to 75954 ..	Ordinary ..	150 0
Do. ..	Bombay Flour & Oil Mill Co., Ltd. ..	5	194, 314 to 316, 482 ..	....	500 0
Charles Bessrich	Do. ..	3	195-197 ..	....	500 0

P. S. MELLOR,
Custodian of Enemy Property.
Canada Building,
Home Street,
Fort, Bombay. 7869

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB LOTTERY.

NOTICE.

IN the event of tickets being applied for by a CONFEDERACY, the application must be made in one name only, but the name of the confederacy will be shown on the counterfoil of each ticket.
E. F. LANCE,
Actg. Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 1st day of May 1917 for the supply of 50 Calicut teak and 30 Benteak Logs 1st class.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.
4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.
5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted. If the successful Tenderer pays contract deposit in G. Papers of 4 per cent. or 3½ per cent he shall have to pay 15 per cent. or 30 per cent. extra.
7. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender and the successful tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate tendered.
8. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the Tenders are opened.
9. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 21st April, 1917. 7881

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 30th day of April, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.
RESOLUTION.
A. That each of the existing shares of the nominal value of Rs. 750 each be divided into fifteen fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 50 each.
B. That the articles of association of the Company be altered in manner following:—
a. The full stop now appearing at the end of the article 76 shall be converted into a semicolon and the following sentence shall be added at the end of that article "and failing any other determination the qualification of a Director shall be his holding in his own right, at least thirty shares in the capital of the Company."
b. Article 77 shall commence with the words, "The remuneration of a Director" and accordingly all words now appearing in that article prior to the words quoted shall be deleted therefrom.
Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.
Dated this 18th day of April, 1917.
By order of the Board,
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co., Ltd.
Ismail Building,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay. 7875

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHAMUBAI, widow of DAYARAM RANCHHOD, constituted guardian of Harishanker Dayaram and Nagindas Dayaram, her minor sons, of Bombay Sutar, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest in or claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned attorneys for the purchaser at their office No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without reference to the claims if any, of which no notice shall have been so received and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of the Bhandari Street, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 74 6/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same, a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 440, New No. 7711, Old Survey No. 197 and New Survey No. 4926, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7545, Street No. 244, and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Kashinath Shambhaji Moorker, on or towards the East by the said Bhandari Street, on or towards the South by the house of Mookibai and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.
Dated this 23rd day of April, 1917.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
7870 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IN THE PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 3 of 1917.

NAWAZBAI, wife of DADABHOY RUSTOMJI TUMBOLI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bomanji Lane, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff
v/s.
DADABHOY alias DARABSHAW RUSTOMJI TUMBOLI, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, clerk, lately residing at Kavasji Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the above-named plaintiff has on the 13th day of April, 1917, filed a suit against the above-named defendant for a dissolution of her marriage with him on account of his having been continually absent for the space of more than seven years and not having been heard of as being alive within that time. This is to give you notice that the date for the Settlement of issues has been filed for Wednesday, the 13th June, 1917, and that the above-named suit has been fixed for final hearing and disposal on Monday, the 2nd July, of 1917, at 11-30 a.m. (Standard Time), and the said defendant, Dadabhai alias Darabshaw Rustomji Tumboli, is hereby required to appear in this Court at the High Court Buildings, Esplanade, in person or by advocate, pleader or attorney, on the aforesaid 2nd day of July, 1917, at 11-30 a.m., and in default of his appearance on the day hereinbefore mentioned the suit will be heard and decided in his absence. And it is hereby ordered that any person who is able to give information that the said Dadabhoy alias Darabshaw Rustomji Tumboli is alive or was alive at any period within the last seven years, is required to communicate the same to the clerk of the Court on or before the 2nd day of July, 1917.
Dated at Bombay this 17th day of April, 1917.
Seal.
By order,
A. F. CHINAI,
Clerk of the Court.
R. B. PAYMASTER,
Vakil for Plaintiff.
7874

For constipation take
LE-VISCO
Price per tin Rs. 3.
LE-VISCO INDIA Co., BOMBAY 7.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS of our client BAI MANECKBAI, widow of TULSIDAS CANJI, the mother and natural guardian of the minor owners of the firm of Tulsidas Canji (piece-goods merchants), which was started on the 1st of Kartak Sud Samvat Year 1972 in Mulji Jetha Market in Sunder Chawk and which is now being carried on under the name of Tulsidas Canji and Sons at the same place, we have to inform the Public that Mr. NARANDAS KANJI MEGHJI had and has nothing to do with the firm or business of TULSIDAS CANJI and TULSIDAS CANJI and SONS, and that the said firm or business is not the joint family piece-goods business referred to in the Notice appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" under the signature of Messrs. Sunderdas & Co. as Attorneys for the said Mr. Narandas Kanji Meghji, under-date the 18th of April, 1917. The public are therefore warned against dealing with the said Mr. Narandas Kanji Meghji on account of the said firm of Tulsidas Canji or Tulsidas Canji & Sons. Whoever will do so, will do it at his risk and the said firm of Tulsidas Canji and Tulsidas Canji & Sons shall not be responsible for the same.
Dated this 23rd day of April, 1917.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Maneckbai widow of
7882 Tulsidas Canji.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PIARI BEGUM SAHEBA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any right title, interest claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at Bell Lane, Cama Building, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay and the Collector of Assessment Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim, which will thereafter be considered as having been waived and void.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate at Kumbharwada Mahim Agar, Dadar, admeasuring One thousand square yards forming portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 225, Collector's New No. 2/3886 Old Survey No. 488 and New Survey No. 1839 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under G Ward Nos. 3375 (2) 3375 (4), 3375 (5) 3375 (6) and street Nos. 839A, 839C, 839D, 839E and bounded on the East by the property of Piari Begam Saheba, on the West by the property of Shri Krishna Dinanath, on the South by a passage and on the North by the property of Meman Ibrahim.
Dated this 23rd day of April, 1917.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
7879 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
OWING TO
POPULAR DEMAND
THE JAPANESE SEASON
OF
MISS TENKWA
AND HER
JAPANESE COMPANY.
HAS BEEN EXTENDED
FOUR DAYS
BUT WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON
FRIDAY NEXT
NEW JAPANESE DANCES,
SONGS, COMIC SCENES,
FRESH CONJURING FEATS.
COME AND SEE JAPAN IN BOMBAY.
FRIDAY, THE LAST NIGHT.
HALF PRICES.
To all seats in the house at every performance.
TIME: 6-15 AND 9-45 P.M.
SATURDAY NEXT.
THE GREAT RED CROSS FILM.
"THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN BOMBAY."
The clearest, longest and most wonderful film ever taken in this city.
IN ADDITION A SPLENDID
BRITISH PICTURE.
starring the greatest
ENGLISH ACTOR ON THE STAGE
will also be shown.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
DETAILS LATER.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

To-night 3 performances.
6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
The great Spectacular Cabaret show
"MIDNIGHT AT MAXIMS"
with
THE MAXIM CABARET GIRLS
THE RECTOR GIRLS
THE BUSTONSBY GIRLS
and
OTHER CLASSIC DANCERS AND VAUDEVILLE HEADLINERS
in
A GREAT DANCING CARNIVAL
Showing the best and the latest numbers which are the rage of the civilised world.
THE LATEST CINEMA NOVELTIES
PATHE'S TOPICAL GAZETTE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m
"BEAUTIES & VARIETIES."
To-morrow & Thursday, 26th at 9-30 p.m.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."
Plan at Rose & Co.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES
MORTAS THE DEATH SOWER
a Drama in 3 parts.
Knock about Business
A FILM VARIETY.
TOPICAL GAZETTE
AND
COMICS.

2 LAST NIGHTS 2
OF PRESENT PROGRAMME
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
MISS ROSE DE VELLO
Comedienne, Impersonator and Dancer.
LITTLE
MISS ROSIE GEORGIE
The Juvenile Soubrette and Dancer.
Ch. MORRIS
In Irish Comicalities and Dancer.
MISS MONA
The Charming Soubrette,
will be intercepted
by a
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Comedy in 2 Acts.
CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT
An Exclusive for the
GAIETY PATRONS
and a 3 parts drama
"THE BASILISK."
WEDNESDAY NEXT APRIL 25th.
GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT TO
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
Prior to her departure to Australia.
THURSDAY NEXT 26TH.
THE GAIETY CO.
presents
A LOCAL TOPICAL BURLISQUE REVUE
THE GORGEOUS EAST
OR
LIFE IN A HAREM.
This Revue passed the Gaiety over a year ago when produced.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

IMPERIAL

OFFERS

"THE CHALLENGE"

A PATHE GOLD ROOSTER DRAMA IN 5 ACTS.

Featuring:

HELENE CHADWICK

in a thrilling Wild West episode.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

AND

LUKE THE GLADIATOR.

A roaring comic.

SEE

THIS EXCELLENT PROGRAMME AT THE FINEST PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

NOTE:—Our balcony has just been fitted with 4 extra fans and a special ventilator, assuring further coolness and comfort for our patrons.

POPULAR PRICES.

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

SPECIALISING IN FEATURE PRODUCTIONS ONLY.

GOLD ROOSTER PLAYS

Matinee: Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

SPECIALISING IN FEATURE PRODUCTIONS ONLY.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-Night !!! To-Night !!!

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

LAMINGTON ROAD. Tel. No. 1304.

Last Week !! Last Week !!

To-night your curiosity will end.

The last 3 Episodes of the Crimson Stain Mystery 7500 feet. You will all know who is

The Crimson Stain

THE GREAT CRIMINAL.

Time 6-45, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

On Sunday, the winner of the prize was Mr, D. S. Ezekiel, 130, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Ticket No. 5402, Annas 8.

NOTICE

Coming shortly

MACISTE ALPINO.

The World renowned artist of Cabiria.

Guarantee

We Guarantee A Series of specific thrills and sensation in every instalment of

THE "ULTUS" SERIAL.

This most sensational All-British Gaumont serial is built on a series of bewildering surprises and extraordinary climaxes. Each succeeding sensation excels in intensity the one before

We Guarantee Your entertainment just as we did with the "Iron Claw," "Broken Coin" and other serials of the like

Wordy advertising is not needed to convince you of the productions we book, regardless of cost. We are not bound down to any particular maker, for better for worse. We choose and book only the best that filmdom can give and you only lose the best if you don't book your seats with us.

We Guarantee You a unique entertainment of thrills, sensations and surprises in

ULTUS AND THE GREY LADY

The Second Instalment of the ULTUS Serial.

It's up to you to avail yourself of the best that Bombay offers. BE CONVINCED TO-NIGHT.

BOX Re. 1 ONLY. RESERVED As. 12 ONLY.

OLYMPIA

BOMBAY'S FIRST AND FOREMOST SERIAL PLAY HOUSE.

SANDHURST ROAD, (West) [S. K. N.]

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVE YOU SEEN

THAT GREAT PATRIOTIC PICTURE

Showing

HOW THAT NOTORIOUS GERMAN RAIDER

EMDEN

was battered and destroyed by

H.M.A.S. SYDNEY of Australian Navy.

It is the greatest Naval Battle Picture ever shown in India.

AN HISTORIC INCIDENT OF THE GREAT WAR

You are thirsting for a great naval picture, and here is one that will thrill you with delight from start to finish.

CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

Presented with

Special Permission of H. M. Board of Admiralty and the Minister of Marine of the Australian Navy.

DO NOT MISS IT.

Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

BOOK YOUR SEATS

at

NEW ALEXANDRA.

Near Crawford Market.

Tel. No. 1882.

PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAYS

COMING!

AT

IMPERIAL

"ARMS AND THE WOMAN"

Starring

MARY NASH

A GREAT WAR DRAMA IN 5 ACTS.

One of the screen sensations of recent years.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, April 21st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,504,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	245,000
East Indian " "	152,000
American " "	3,386,000
Other " "	53,000
Total Sales	32,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	1,000
" Export	--
East Indian "	--
" " Stock	26,000
" " Forwarded	2,400
" " Actual Export	--
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	200
American Afloat	106,000
East Indian Afloat	23,000
Total Afloat	125,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 20th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.25—31
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	74½

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	71,000
" Exports to Great Britain	22,000
" " to France and Continent	40,000
" " to Japan	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,093,000
" " at Interior Port	861,000

New York, April 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
" " to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York May	19.77+29
" " July	19.38+26
" " October	18.23+22
Spot Cotton at New York	20.15+30
" " Orleans	19.19
Futures at New Orleans May	18.86+28
" " July	18.62+27
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	74½

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55
Rupee Paper 5%	44½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	89
Government Securities 3%	59½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	27 16

London, April 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	37 1/8

WAR LOANS.

London, April 18th

3½% 1925—1928	£87
4½% 1925—1945	£92½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 18th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	85
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian Feb.-March	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

London, April 21st.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Sellers	577
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Paid	[545
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Apr.-May Buyers	640
Toria Rapeseed per ton April-May Paid	565

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta April-May Sellers	650

London, April 18th.

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£143
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept.	21/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	21/7½
do. do Karachi July-Sept.	21/8½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sept.	23/1½
do. do. Bombay July-Sept.	23 4½
do. do Karachi July Sept.	23/5½

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	3/0½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 18th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	65
" " Mutton Tallow	70
General Tone of Tallow Auction	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, 23rd April 1917.

There is a good fight between the "bulls" and "bears" for the Broach Settlement, and both parties are putting out their full strength as the Settlement date approaches. It remains to be seen which will prove the stronger. In the meanwhile the market is subject to wild fluctuations. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 425 for Good Broach April and rapidly declined to Rs. 410 on free offerings by one of the big speculators, the drop being followed by jobbers and others. At Rs. 410 there was a reaction on covering, and the price rose to Rs. 415. At Colaba there was a further advance to Rs. 419½ but the close was slightly easier at Rs. 417½. A large business was done in Good Broach. There was some enquiry for Fine M. G. Bengal May, as also for Fine Broach May, but other descriptions were quiet and rates more or less nominal.

Ready cotton was only in very moderate demand and prices were irregular.

The day's receipts of Broach cottom up to 6 p.m. on Saturday were 1,941 bales, and the total receipts of Broach to same date were 151,508 bales against 223,396 bales last year.

The following were the closing quotations 5 p.m. to-day:—

Good Broach April	Rs. 417½
Fine Broach April	Rs. 417½
Fine Broach May	Rs. 408/9
Fine Khamgaon Akola May.	Rs. 375 Nominal.
Fine M. G. Bengal May	Rs. 306
Good M. G. Westerns M. J.	Rs. 405 Nominal.
Good H. G. Westerns M. J.	Rs. 395 Nominal.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

	Rs.
Good Broach April	416
Fine Broach April	417
Fine Broach May	408
Fine Khamgaon Akola May	375
Fine Bengal May	306

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, April 23rd

DESCRIPTION		DELIVERY April 1917	May 1917	SPOT COTTON
Broach,	Good M G	424	--	--
Broach,	Fine M G	425	406/7	426/36
Bengal,	F.G. M G	--	--	295/95
Bengal,	Fine M G	--	305	300/10
Bengal,	Superfine M G	--	--	310/20
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	--	--	298/08
Sind Punjab,	Fine M G	--	--	300/10
Kham. Akola	Fine M G	--	375	335/55
Ellich/Amraoti	Fine M G	--	--	335/55
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M G	--	--	350/65
Yeotmal,	Fine M G.	--	--	355/70
Nagpore,	Fine M.G	--	--	370/80
Hingt./Wardha	Fine G.M.	--	--	372/82
Khandesh,	Fine M.G	--	357	320/35
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	--	328	300/15
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	290/00
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	--	--	330/40
Indore,	I.G. M.G.	--	--	--
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	325/95
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	--	--	335/45
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	320/30
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	--	405	--
Coompta,	GoodM G	--	435	--
Westerns,	Good M G	--	414	--
Westerns,	Good H G	--	406	--

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 23rd April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	312	302	292	--	Ready &
Bengals (M G)	..	308	295	..	1/25th May 17
Selnde-Punjab (M G)	315	305	295	..	Ready
	..	311	300	..	1/25th May 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	361	311	..	Ready
	..	354	324	--	1/25th May 17
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	340	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	356	..	Ready
Nandhl M G. (G. S. Staple)	..	..	413	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg Karanja (M G)	..	367	345	..	Ready
	..	372	..	..	1/25th May 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	362	340	..	Ready
	..	367	..	..	1/25th May 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	370	355	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
	..	375	360	..	Ready &
Yeotmal (M G)	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Nagpore	..	383	371	..	Ready
Kamptl (M G)	..	380	..	..	1/25th May 17
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	383	371	..	Ready
	..	385	..	..	1/25th May 17
Broach (M G)	..	412	410	410	Ready
	..	417	410	415	25th Apr. 17
	..	409	408	..	May 17
Wadhwan (M G)	..	410	398	..	Ready
(G.S.) .. (H G.)	..	398	386	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	342	330	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	409	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	May/June 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	400	Ready
	..	..	..	398	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	407	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	397	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	417	Ready
	..	..	..	414	May/June 17
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	420	Ready
	..	..	..	412	May/June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, April 23rd—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	44 0 0	8 0 0
White Cawnpore 70-80	44 0 0	8 0 0
" Karachi Bangia	44 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	8 8 0
" Brown Cawnpore	8 1 0	8 7 0
" Yellow Cawnpore'	8 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 13 0	9 3 0
" Brown Thin	8 0 0	8 6 0
Teelseed White 85.15	46 0 0	8 12 0
" Gajar 75.25	44 0 0	8 8 0
" Gajar 50.50	42 0 0	8 4 0
" Black	37 0 0	7 12 0
Popyseed, White	6 12 0	7 2 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	-- --
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 6 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 8 0
Arandia	36 0 0	7 8 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	8 4 6	
Linseed May	9 7 6	
" Sept.	10 3 0	
Jawa April/May	4 6 0	
Poppyseed April/May	7 1 0	
Wheat White Aug.-Sept.	6 8 0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st instant.

Cotton	23,331 bales.
Wheat	56,112 cwts.
Linseed	21,956 "
Rape, Rai, Mustardseed &c.	2,555 "
Gingellyseed	4449 "
Poppyseed	1,101 "
Groundnuts	16,552 "
Castorseed	5,854 "
Rice	112,544 "
Myrabolams	1,435 "
Cottonseed	422 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	4,999 "
Joowar	6,094 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	4,720 "

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SILVER.

from Bombay by rail on 20th April 1917.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	30	35,979
B. B. & C. I. Railway	6	7,220

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

4 boxes Sovereigns and half sovs. Rs. 64,529 from Aden Sundry importers.

Other gold coins Rs. 8,302 from Aden Sundry importers.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady. Calcutta has bought for May delivery.

Sovreigns are down to 15-6.
English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovreign 17.
Dragon 15-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 91-13.
Silver 1 Sett. Ex-duty 91-15.
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty 91-10.

EXCHANGE

Is unchanged.

Bank Tel. transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafs 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 153.
3 Months Sight France Frcs. 192½.
30 Days Sight Hongkong Rs. 171¾.
30 Days Sight Shanghai Rs. 255¼.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 151½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 66-12.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The market has been quiet but steady throughout but at the close the market was a shade steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,412/8 to 1,425, Madhawjis from 1,565 to 1,575, Fazulbhoys from 617/8 to 622/8, Central India from 2,240 to 2,250, Swedeshis from 1,650 to 1,655, Crescents from 182½ to 185, Currimbhoys were steady at 285, Indian Bleachings were quoted between 272/8 and 277/8. Indore Malwa between 395 and 405, Pearls between 430 and 435, Simplex from 620 to 625.

Tata Iron Ordys were placed between 215 and 220 and Defds between 890 and 905. Katni ordys were steady at 255 and Defds at 905. Shivrajpurs were steady at 41, Central India Mining at 52, Bombay Burma at 900. Alcocks declined to 770.

Tata Hydros were quoted at 1,095, Bombay Tramways at 312/8, Bombay Steams at 250.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 21st April, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,53,43,791
Public Deposits at Branches	1,04,90,375
	5,58,34,166
Other Deposits	12,01,92,102
Post Bills	6,632
Sundries	24,61,303
Total Rs.	19,74,94,203

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	2,88,51,587
Other authorised Securities	31,11,364
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,02,44,334
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,31,37,698
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,21,29,871
Dead Stock	10,16,492
Stamps	8,506
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	11,85,056
Sundries	4,23,757
Cash	5,73,82,853
Total Rs.	19,74,94,203

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 23rd April 1917 was 30.038 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA;

Bombay, 22nd April 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.798 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.6 "
Dew Point	71.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.667 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88 0 "
Minimum.....do.	77.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,W,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	152 Miles.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

Rainfall has been local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur while few falls have occurred in the Punjab and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Narayanganj and Jessore one and half inches, Barisal two, Cuttack one, Kodaikanal three quarters.

Forecast:—A decrease in north-east India and an increase in Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd April 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues low.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded Temperature has risen but is still generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature is in defect, except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in south-east Madras. Temperature is in defect to the north of latitude 24deg. N. with the exception of Sind.

A few thunderstorms are possible in Mysore and the south-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 23rd of April 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd April)	87.7	73.3	69	..	7.82	—3.37
Jask	89.7	78.0	83	..	4.23	+0.17
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd April)	94.5	81.6	50	..	3.12	—0.56
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.3	65.4	54	..	0.82	—0.84
Rawalpindi	71.6	49.5	64	0.04	3.89	—5.91
Lahore	81.5	58.4	58	..	1.53	—2.13
Hissar	81.8	60.5	63	..	3.99	..
Ambala	81.7	62.3	68	..	3.32	—2.52
Delhi	86.5	64.2	49	..	1.80	—1.26
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.4	67.6	48	..	2.28	—0.52
Mainpuri	90.2	63.2	37	..	2.37	—0.16
Jhansi	90.0	64.3	46	..	2 42	+0.49
Cawnpore	92.2	63.5	50	..	4.15	+1.99
Allahabad	95.1	66.2	40	..	3 84	+1.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100 5	74.0	23	..	0.48	—0.81
Karachi	88 6	75.7	87	..	1.33	—0.26
Ajmer	91.9	76.0	30	..	0.41	—1.01
Jaipore	99.6	70.3	42	..	1.45	—0.14
Kotah	96.6	69.0	30	..	1.15	—0.12
Mount Abu	80.0	67.8	34	..	1.04	—0.23
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.6	69.1	61	..	0.68	0
Dwarka	84.5	75.7	80	..	0.02	—0.66
Veraval	81.4	74.8	82	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	94.1	66.8	70	..	0.14	—0.41
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	74.6	75	..	0.30	—0.29
Surat	90.7	71.5	73	..	0	—0.37
Ahmedabad	100.9	74.8	64	..	1.08	+0.67
Deesa	99.9	70.0	62	..	1.19	+0.67
Neemuch	94.1	65.0	14	..	1.54	+0.67
Indore	93.1	68.1	33	..	1.82	+0.82
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.0	72.9	32	..	6.81	+4.04
Saugor	94.8	68.6	34	..	3.29	+0.89
Hoshangabad	99.1	73.4	35	..	4.78	+2.93
Khandwa	99.9	74.6	26	..	1.68	+0.44
Akola	100.8	73.9	99	..	5.32	+3.15
Amraoti	100.3	71.5	24	..	4.26	+2.05
Nagpur	100.6	74.9	33	..	6.70	+3.83
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	101.0	73.8	26	..	8.39	+5.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.0	77.4	75	..	3.40	+1.77
Ratnagiri	86.7	74.5	67	..	8.05	+7.33
Marmugao	88.3	76.2	74	..	6.82	+3.98
Karwar	89.9	72.9	78	..	9.68	+7.41
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.8	65.9	24	..	1.84	+0.90
Ahmednagar	95.5	65.0	21	..	2.25	+0.54
Poona	94.8	62.4	57	..	2.95	+1.36
Sholapur	98.3	70.9	30	..	9.59	+7.58
Bijapur	97.2	73.1	36	..	10.57	+8.49
Belgaum	93.2	62.2	60	..	11.98	+8.39
Aurangabad	95.5	71.1	33	..	2.24	+0.59
Nizamabad (Indur)	102.3	70.2	19	..	3.66	+1.14
Hyderabad	99.3	74.1	71	..	9.77	+6.75
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.0	76.4	65	..	6.37	+1.87
Calicut	87.8	78.3	77	..	7.41	—2.27
Cochin	89.5	77.9	73	..	19.90	—4.54
Colombo	89.5	76.8	92	..	32.16	—3.44
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	78.2	85	..	11.25	+3.85
Bellary	100.5	76.5	46	..	6.66	+3.61
Cuddapah	105.5	84.0	51	..	5.08	—0.18
Madras	94.8	80.0	70	..	18.52	—2.40
Bangalore	94.3	72.3	56	..	12.36	+7.26
Coimbatore	100.5	72.7	75	0.33	8.01	+1.01
Trichinopoly	104.1	78.5	64	..	3.72	—6.40
Negapatam	97.0	79.9	74	..	16.76	—18.34

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER: Depth on Still.	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER: Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft in.
Mon.	23	m 0 46a	29 5	23	m 6 2	14 3
					e 6 44a	18 3
Tues.	24	m 0 35	27 3	24	m 6 37	14 9
		1 26a	28 10		7 25a	18 9
Wed	25	m 1 11	26 6	25	m 7 10	15 6
		2 5a	28 0		8 5a	19 5
Thur	26	m 1 48	25 8	26	m 7 42	16 6
		2 45a	27 1		8 48a	20 1
Fri.	27	m 2 27	24 9	27	m 8 16	17 6
		3 26a	26 2		9 39a	20 8
Sat.	28	m 3 11	23 11	28	m 8 56	18 7
		4 11a	25 4		10 56a	20 11
Sun.	29	m 4 8	23 3	29	m 9 52	19 7
		5 6a	24 10			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 23 (Monday)	" 6h. 16m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 24 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 16m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 25 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 26 (Thursday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 6h. 59m.
" 27 (Friday)	" 6h. 14m	" 6h. 59m.
" 28 (Saturday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 6h. 59m.
" 29 (Sunday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, April 21st, 7h. 31-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 10h. 52-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, May 7th, 8h. 13-3m a.m.; Last Quarter 14th, 7h. 17-9m. a.m.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE
DISINFECTANT
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

NON-POISONOUS. NON-CORROSIVE.

HYCoL

Is 20 to 80 times more powerful than pure Carbolic Acid, tested on various disease producing Germs.

IN BOTTLES AND DRUMS.

GENUINE
DISINFECTANTS
OF UNIFORM STRENGTHS.
"BURRA DOC" BRAND (White Emulsion.)
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EXTRA STRONG QUALITY
TO OVERPOWER OFFENSIVE ODOURS.
PACKED IN 1 GALL. & 5 GALL. DRUMS.

Stocked by the leading Chemists and General Dealers throughout India and Burma.

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S. H. Rozare & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
B. K. Paul & Co., 7/12, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.
J. Hussam & Co., 6, Stringers St., Madras.
Balthazar & Sons, Merchant St., Rangoon.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
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Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague use

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Re, 1.

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RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

ROLE OF THE SECRET POLICE.

Mischievous as the Germanophile proclivities of M. Stuermer proved at the head of the Cabinet and in the Foreign Office, writes the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," he probably did his maximum of harm to the cause of the Allies while he was the Minister of the Interior, between his appointment to the premiership and the resignation of M. Sazonoff. It was in this capacity that he had at his disposal the mediaeval organisation whose mysterious activities in Switzerland aroused the anxious suspicions of M. Miliukoff. The writer went to Russia without any partisan prepossessions, and, if anything, was disposed to regard the current accusations against the autocrocy and its instruments as the extravagances of excitable and interested imaginations, but he had not been very many months in the country before he was convinced by irrefutable evidence that the police, and especially its subterraneau section, constituted the vastest, the most nefarious, and the most pitiless secret criminal society which has ever existed on the face of the globe. Many —it is to be hoped the maority—of the victims of the revolution seem to have belonged to this organisation. Pity for them would be wasted. They deserve none. The secret police attracted to itself the choicest ruffians of the country, and no man can ever have joined its ranks without the precise knowledge that he was embarking on a career of villainy. It has been said that Russia was ruled, not by the Tsar, but by the police and the Orthodox Church. There is a good deal of truth in that, but possibly there would be more if the Church were left out of the count. The police were the real masters of that patient, suffering nation of 170,000,000 souls, and they ruled it with a hard hand. They were a Frankenstein monster which had grown more powerful than its creater, and which he could not have destroyed even if he had wished to. Only one thing could have put an end to its maleovelent power, and that one thing has now come to pass. The sum total extorted annually by this body from the Russian people in bribes and blackmail must have amounted to many millions of pounds and infinitely have exceeded the official emoluments of the force. In the extinct Russia nothing could be done without greasing the palm of the police, and with that lubrication it was possible to do anything. A shrewd observer justly remarked that "in Russia, if one wants to do anything illegal, all that is necessary is to give money to the men whose duty it is to prevent one from doing it.

WHY THE POLICE FOUGHT SO HARD.

People in this country may have wondered why it was that, whereas the troops all joined the revolutionary movement, either at once or after very brief hesitation the police held out to the last, fighting desperately with machine-guns from their strongholds on the tops of public buildings. The reason is not far to seek. The police were loyal to the old regime because they were the old regime. None had so much to hope from the obsolete order, none so much to fear from its overthrow. Most of them were only too well aware that the dawn of a new era would mean for them, if not long terms of well-merited imprisonment, at any rate the loss of their livelihood. It was no abstract loyalty to the throne which steeled their resistance, but the thought of their own morrow. Other classes of officials though lazy, incompetent, and corrupt might hope to be left in their posts, but there could be no chances for a new Russia till the old police system had been cleared out, lock, stock, and barrel.

Even prior to the appearance of M. Stuermer on the scene there were many indications that the secret police were being made use of to hamper the conduct of the war and to loosen the bonds of the Alliance. Allusion has already been made to the simultaneous cropping-up of precisely the same slanders against Russia's Allies, both in the Germanophile salons and in the slums of Petrograd. It can have been no mere coincidence that identical phraseology was employed in this campaign at both extremes of the social scale, especially in view of another circumstance. For what was the origin of these leaflet which at these periods were circulated among the artisan classes, exhorting them to raise the demand for peace? What were those mysterious men who appeared in the munition factories, and, describing themselves as Labour leaders, tried to induce the workers to throw down their tools and march out into the streets? The authorised representatives of the working classes, whether in the Duma or in the War Industrial Committee, knew nothing of either leaflets or agitators, and more than once issued manifestoes denouncing both as instruments of the enemy, and calling upon their mandatories to turn a deaf ear to these seductions, and to press on vigorously with the output of arms and ammunition.

M. STUERMER'S SECRET AGENTS.

When M. Stuermer came to the Home Office these phenomena appeared in redoubled force. But by that time a counter-organisation had been set on foot. It must not be supposed that the secret services maintained in Russia by public money were at any time united and co-ordinated under a single control. Far from it. Not only had nearly every member of the Cabinet a private system of espionage at his service, but in some departments subordinate officials had their own chiefs watched by similar means. It was a case of sap and counter-sap down to the very depths. To combat the subterranean attack of treachery, the patriotic elements in the Administration were themselves compelled to go underground, and espionage and provocation were met by counter-espionage and counter-provocation. It was during M. Stuermer's tenure of office at the Ministry of the Interior that the writer was requested to undertake contingently a somewhat singular commission. The proposal was made by an officer occupying a very responsible post. This man said it had come to his knowledge through secret agents subordinate to him that emissaries of the Ministry of the Interior were busily engaged in fomenting discontent in the Putiloff works (the biggest arms and munition factory in Russia, which at present employs tens of thousands of hands), and that there was every likelihood of their efforts being successful, and of very serious consequences ensuing. As the Minister for Police and the Minister President were then one and the same person, it was impossible to appeal to the latter against the former. Consequently he saw the only hope of averting a disaster in direct petition by the diplomatic representatives of the Allies to the Russian Monarch. With this object in view, he proposed that, sould nothing be done to avert the danger before the evening, the writer should go to the British Embassy and lay all the facts before Sir George Buchanan. Fortunately the plot was counteracted by other means in the course of the day, and the Putiloff hands remained quietly at work. There were, however, strikes both here and at other factories which could only be accounted for by police instigation, as the counsels of the Labour leaders were always on the side of restraint, moderation, and forbearance.

"NEW RUSSIA BORN."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT'S MANIFESTO.

The Provisional Government on March 19 issued the following Manifesto:—

"Citizens!

"The great work has been accomplished. By a powerful stroke the Russian people has overthrown the old regime. A New Russia is born. This *coup d'etat* has set the keystone upon the long years of struggle. Under the pressure of the awakened national forces, the Act of October 30, 1905, promised Russia constitutional liberties which, however, were not put into effect.

"The First Duma, the mouthpiece of the wishes of the nation, was dissolved, the Second Duma met with a similar fate, and the Government, being powerless to crush the national will, decided by the Act of June 16, 1907, to withdraw from the people part of the legislative rights which had been promised them. During the ten succeeding years the Government withdrew from the people one after another all the rights they had won. The country was again thrown into the abyss of absolute rule and administrative arbitrariness.

"All attempts to make the voice of reason heard were in vain, and the great world struggle into which our country was plunged found it face to face, with the moral decadence of a power not united with the people, a power indifferent to the destinies of the country, and steeped in vices and infamy. The heroic efforts of the Army crushed under the cruel weight of internal disorganization, the appeals of the national representatives who united in view of the national danger, were powerless to lead the Ex-Emperor and his Government into the path of union with the people.

"Thus when Russia, by the illegal and disastrous acts of her governors, was faced with the greatest disasters, the people had to take the power into their own hands. The unanimous revolutionary spirit of the people, fully realizing the seriousness of the moment, and the firm will of the Duma, established a Provisional Government which considers it its sacred duty to realize the national desires and to lead the country into the bright path of free civil organization.

"The Government believes that the lofty spirit of patriotism which the people have shown in the struggle against the old regime will also animate our gallant soldiers on the fields of battle. On its side, the Government will do its utmost to provide the army with all that is necessary to bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

"The Government will faithfully observe all the alliances uniting us to other Powers and all agreements made in the past. While taking the measures indispensable for the defence of the country against the foreign enemy, the Government will consider it its first duty to grant the people every facility for expressing its will as to the political regime and will convoke as soon as possible a Constituent Assembly, on the basis of universal suffrage, at the same time assuring the gallant defenders of the country their share in the Parliamentary elections. The Constituent Assembly will also issue fundamental laws guaranteeing the country the immutable rights of equality and liberty."

"Conscious of all the burden of political oppression weighing on the country and hindering the free creative forces of the people in a year of heavy trials, the Provisional Government deems it necessary, even before the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, to announce immediately to the country its set principles assuring political liberty and equality, in order to enable all citizens to develop their strength in creative work for the good of the country.

"The Government will be careful to lay down principles assuring the participation of all citizens in the communal elections, which will be held on a basis of universal suffrage.

"In the moment of national liberation the whole country remembers with deep gratitude the services of those who fell victims in the struggle for their political and religious ideas, to the vengeance of the old regime, and the Provisional Government will joyfully facilitate the return from exile and prison of all who are suffering for the good of their country. In solving these problems the Provisional Government believes that it will be carrying out the national will, and that the whole people will support it in its efforts to secure the happiness of Russia."

TO DEVELOP THE BUST.

A simple, safe, and harmless way in which any lady, no matter how thin or old, can increase her bust development from two to five inches in a few weeks is to take 20 grains of phormoid, a standard concentrated food product, just before each meal. For convenience, it is best to ask your chemist to supply you with the standard phormoid tablets which contain 20 grains each. For a small sum you can get enough to last you two weeks, during which time your bust should develop from one to two inches. Many ladies report five inches development in four weeks, and at the same time marked improvement in the general health. Phormoid is pleasant to the taste.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut E W Davies, General List.
Second-Lieut S Garvin, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C C Gibbs, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut V U Green, Middlesex.
Lieut V G James, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E L H Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut J S Jones-Gavin, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D J Meecham, Welsh Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut H W Fletcher, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel E J Jameson, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut S J Purcell, Rifle Brigade.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A H Stedman, Cameronians.

WOUNDED.

Captain L F Bitties, Essex.
Second-Lieut A S Bremner, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H S Calverley, Essex.
Second-Lieut G C Dell-Clarke, Flying Corps.
Captain J. A. D. Dempsey, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C D Ferrand, General List.
Second-Lieut S L Heard, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J D Hodges, West Surreys.
Lieut C G F Ingram, Bedfords.
Captain C J Jenkin, Engineers.
Lieut-Colonel H J Knusman, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut P H Laughnin, West Surreys.
Captain F H Linton, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H G Mansfield, General List.
Lieut H F Morrell, General List.
Second-Lieut W F Page, Essex.
Captain A Peden, Medicals.
Lieut E G Pemberton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A R T Philips, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut F J Powell, Sussex.
Captain R H Shepherd, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H W H Smith-Howard, Sussex.
Captain H E Stanley-Murray, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut D D Thomas, General List.
Second-Lieut F P Watson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut F P Windsor, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut L A Neal, Welsh Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut T Rowland, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW NOT MISSING.

Lieut R G Lane, Garrison Artillery.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut P J Bates, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J S Goodwin, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut N Hardie, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J M Sim, Gordons.
Captain C H Williamson, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A Appleton, Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut H K Chester, Essex.
Second-Lieut R T Teadon, Welsh Regiment.

DIED.

Lieut H N Gittins, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Major V Benett-Stanford, Field Artillery.
Lieut J F Benoy, South Staffords.
Captain P R Bolus, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C H Dann, West Kents.
Captain A J Field, Warwicks.
Captain J M Halley, Engineers.
Lieut E Hindsley, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H Holmes, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut T H Longmore, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut G Noble, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H Peat, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G P Rathbone, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut A T Rice Jones, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut T Roxburgh, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W R Sleigh, Lancasters.
Captain H D Smith-Ryland, Yeomanry.
Lieut H R Statham, Manchesters.
Major A B Van Straubenzee, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F D Wilkinson, East Kents.
Second-Lieut F W Withers, Middlesex.
Captain F G Worlock, Londons.

MISSING.

Captain W A Dickins, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H Welch, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut B W Dennis, Rifle Brigade.

LONDON, April 7.

KILLED.

Lieut T Bate, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T W Evens, Northumberlands.
Major S C Faber, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H Fielding, Manchesters.
Lieut A R Legat, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Parker, East Surreys.
Captain C F H Pucklidge, Cornwalls.
Lieut C H Treglown, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Captain R H Gordon, Gordons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut E D Harrison, West Kents.
Capt W H Lacy, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G Eltham, Warwicks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J G Butler, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut D G G Levason, Herefords.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A W Annand, Gordons.
Capt T H Armstrong, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Brandreth, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt S H Clough, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J W Denison, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W P Dodd, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J C L Edwards, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut J Gillespie, Field Artillery.
Capt J G Greenfield, Medicals.
Capt G F Hardy, Medicals.
Lieut G H Hutchinson, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R W Keatley, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt A Kingsbury, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W B H Ladd, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt T H Parry, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W R Richardson, West Yorkshires.
Rev D Y Robertson, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut J F Rogers, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E L Thomas, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt W E Trickett, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt E L Vaus, Londons.
Lieut P H F Viseman, North Lancashires.

MISSING.

Lieut W P Garnett, Berkshires.
Lieut D M F Sinclair, Flying Corps.

DIED.

Sister Miss A E C Garner, Queen Alexandras Nursing Service Reserve.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut B R H Grantham, Northumberlands.

DIED.

Maj J M C Scott, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED.

Maj B Barton, Worcesters.
Capt F R Sturridge, Medicals.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Walsh has ordered the prosecution of Mr. Profula Kumar Gupta, Secretary Cawnpore Ganges Flour Mills, for having given false evidence in an affidavit shown by him and thereby obtained an order from his Lordship for the stay of sale of the mills' property in execution of a decree against it by the Bank of Bengal and also the prosecution of L. Durga Prasad, Director of the company, for having abetted the preparation of the affidavit in question.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A LAME BULLOCK.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 25.

Yesterday, before a Mazagon Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. Anandji Nanji and Khan Bahadur J. R. Desai, one Kaisoo Sabhan, owner of a licensed cart, was charged with permitting an unfit animal to be used and with cruelly ill-treating an animal. It was alleged that the bullock, which was yoked to the accused's cart, was so lame that it could not walk and lay at the spot for a long time. It was further alleged that the accused, who was using a nail-stick, stuck the nail into the animal's neck ten or twelve times in order to make it stand up but the animal was so lame that it could not stand up. The accused then collected some straw and burnt it under the animal's stomach. Mr. Padamji Soorjee, on noticing this, had the accused arrested. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED GETS SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Velloze charged Baboo alias Nathoo Nanji with possessing two grains of cocaine without a license at Bhandari Street on Saturday night. It was alleged that when the Inspector went near him the accused put some packets of cocaine into his month but two of them dropped on the ground and were picked up. The accused pleaded guilty. Inspector Velloze stated that under instructions from Mr. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, he had taken steps to put an end to the illicit hawking of cocaine and that some gangs had already given up the traffic but others still persisted. The accused who had a previous conviction was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.

THREE MONTHS FOR CHEATING A CHINAMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Dyer charged one Gavru Bala with personating a policeman and with dishonestly inducing one Attong to part with Rs. 2.

It was alleged that on Saturday last one Attong Achong, a Chinaman, bought one "tola" of opium at Null Bazaar. The accused who happened to be there at the time, on seeing this, went up to him, represented himself as a policeman and said he would arrest him if he did not give him Rs. 10. The Chinaman eventually paid him Rs. 2, when another Chinaman came up and told his countryman that the accused was no policeman. The complainant then asked for the money back but the accused refused to return it, and was handed over to the police. The accused was convicted and as he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

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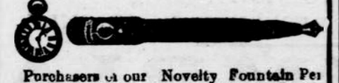
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 16th of Avan, 1286.
Hindu: 2nd Sud of Vaishak, 1973.
Mahomedan: 2nd of Rajjahul-Murajab, 1335.
Sunrise: 6h. 18m.; Sunset: 6h. 57m.
Moon Phasis: First-quarter 28th April.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "Beauties and Varieties," at 9-30.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "The Tire in the Tax," at 9-30.
Complementary Benefit to Miss Essie Jennings, Edwardes Theatre at 10.

THURSDAY, April 26.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "The Tire in the Tax," at 9-30.
Topical Burlesque Revue. The Gorgeous East or Life in a Harem. Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m., and parcels up to 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comed Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

CAMA—CAMA.—Mr. T. R. N. Cama, son of the late Mr. & Mrs. Naoroji Pestonji Cama of "Cama House" Poona, to Miss Pirojbai, the eldest daught of Mr. & Mrs. N. M. Cama of Bombay, at "Cama House" Poona, on the 20th of April, 1917.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

April, 24.

Drills for the week ending Saturday, April 28th.

Tuesday 24th.—7-15 a.m. Independent Troop Drill, "A" and "B" Troops, Fort.
6-45 a.m. "C" and "D" Troops, Santa Cruz.
6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for all members of "B" Troop, Volunteer Club.
Wednesday 25th.—7-15 a.m. Sports Practice and Drill Marine Lines Maidan.
6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for all members "C" and "D" Troops, Vol. Club.
Thursday 26th.—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade, Fort.
6-15 a.m. Musketry Class for all members of "A" Troop, Volunteer Club.
Friday 27th.—7-15 a.m. Sports Practice and Drill Marine Lines Maidan.

MUSKETRY.

Members attending musketry drills must bring rifles.

Examination for N. C. Officers will be held on Friday next, the 27th instant on the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. Candidates will parade in Drill Order. "B" Troop will parade at the same time and place.

The Sports will be held on Saturday, 28th instant, place to be notified later.

E. G. PEARSON, Lieut & Adjt.,
Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April 24.

18. Indian Defence Force.—Preliminary Training will commence on May 1st and Officers Commanding Companies will make arrangements to hold Company parades as required in accordance with the syllabus of training issued.

Officers and men who were Extra Efficient Volunteers on 31st March 1917, will perform within a period of 2 consecutive months 30 hours' drill; those who were efficient Volunteers on the same date will perform 40 hours' drill in the same period.

Recruits Training will commence on May 1st and will be carried out regimentally. Details will be issued to Recruits when posted to the Corps.

Every Officer and man undergoing Preliminary Training shall be bound to attend any parade during the period for which he may be warned. Leave of any parade must be obtained beforehand.

19. Machine Gun Courses.—"H" Company Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. and the Battalion Class at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesdays.

20. Course of Instruction.—Officers and all N. C. Officers not on leave are required to attend Instructional parades daily at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. or 6-30 p.m. until the end of April (except on Saturday evening April 28th and on Sunday April 29th). As many as possible should attend the morning parades.

21. Signallers.—It will be necessary to train about 30 Signallers in the near future. Applicants for vacancies in the Signal Section should apply to 2nd-Lieut. Aldred. Those selected will be required to qualify in Musketry but will be excused Company Training.

23. Active Service.—Reinforcements are required for Indian Volunteer Machine Gun Company in East Africa. Men willing to serve should apply to the Adjutant immediately.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

April, 23.

No. 87 Duties.—Duties for the week commencing Monday 23 instant.

Orderly officer for the week Lieut W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 General Service Coy. Sergt. W. Geldardt.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 General Service Coy. Sergt. H. Dyson.
Orderly Sergt. No. 5 General Service Coy. Sergt. L. B. Ashworth.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Reserve Company Sergt. S. G. Stevens.
Orderly Sergt. Electrical Engineer Company S. W. Walton.

No. 88. Parades.—Parades will be held every day except Thursdays and Sundays at Headquarters 7-15 a.m., and 6-45 p.m.

Orderly Sergeants will attend all the parades and wear side arms.

Members of No. 1 Reserve Co., will parade at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m., on Wednesday the 25th instant.

Roll of the above can be seen at Headquarters which members can see any hour up to 8-30 p.m.

No. 92. Promotions:—

The undermentioned name is added to Corps order No. 86 dated 19-4-17 C. S. M. Thos Hatton.

No. 93. Strength.—Sapper J. T. Robertson, E. E. Coy R.V.A., having been appointed to the Divisional Staff Office Poona has been struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from 1-4-17.

R. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery I.D.F.

Notices. Rifles must be returned to Headquarters early this week. It is notified for information that Medical Certificates from Military Medical Officers only will be accepted as a reason for non attendance at Parades.

The Quarter Masters Stores are open from 9 to 10-30 each morning for issue of Stores.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

As the conditions between India and Burma are normal "ordinary" telegrams can now be accepted.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—

Leopard cubs (3) (Felis Pardus) by Mr. C. M. Townshend of Amraoti.

CIRCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will hold the fifth of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Circle Litteraire (15 Rope Walk Street, Military Square Lane, Fort), at 6 p.m., today.

RECRUITING MEETING.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Young India Society will be held this evening at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, at 6-30 p.m., to secure further enlistment for the Defence of India Force. The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

MOSLEM FESTIVAL.

The anniversary at Peer Sayed Khawaja Hisamuddin Qattal Chishti's Dargah takes place at Kasba Paith, Poona, this week commencing to-day: Tuesday, 24th, "Sandal" ceremony; Wednesday, 25th, Urs, and Pan Supari; Thursday, 26th, Maulood Sharif; Friday, 27th, Kul and Fateha Khani. Qawwali Majlis will be held every night at the Dargah.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

The first meeting of the Club will be held on Saturday the 28th April 1917, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Mr. Narayan G. Chandavarkar, the President of the Club will deliver the inaugural address on "The Basis of Legislative Policy in Modern States."

The meeting is open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Fourteen attacks and fourteen deaths occured from plague on Monday the cases being reported as follows:—Market, one attack, Umarkhadi, Chowpati, Tarwadi, Kamathipura, Tardeo and Parel one attack and one death each. Khara Talao and Byculla, two attacks and two deaths each, Khetwadi, three attacks and two death and Maratha Hospital, to deaths There were five attacks and four deaths from small-pox and the total mortality from all causes was 115 as against 95 on the corresponding day last year and 91 in 1915.

THE DAIVADNYA CRICKET CLUB.

The twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the Daivadnya Cricket Club was held on Saturday last, in the hall of Mr. Vasantrao Madhawrao Chhapwale, Dr. Gidh presiding. There was a large assembly to witness the proceedings, which commenced with the reading of the report, that showed the good work done by the Club during the last year at different matches. The treasurer's balance-sheet was passed, the result of new election was declared and prizes were distributed to Messrs. Mankame and Chhachad for best batting and bowling averages respectively.

Complimentary and suggestive speeches followed, wherein a great point was made of the approaching silver jubilee celebrations of the institution. The presidental address took a brief review of the many strides towards improvement made by the Club since its inception, and expressed the hope that the silver jubilee would present a landmark of a further distinct advance to the credit of the Club in its sphere of usefulness.

"SHEPPARD AFTER-CARE FUND."

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

The following sums amounting to Rs. 15,312-14-0 have been received since 14th February 1917:—

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Rs. 1,000, Mr. S. Calliamwala Rs. 5.

Western India Turf Club, Rs. 10,000 proceeds of concert in Excelsior Theatre from Khan Bahadur B D Pudamjee, Rs. 2,242-14-0; Messrs. Ralli Brothers (thro' Mr A D Stephanos), Rs. 250; in memory of Bai Maherbai Cursetji, Rs. 10; General Nawabzada H H Obaidullakhan, Rs. 100; Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Rs. 100; the Hon Mr Lallubhai Samaldas, Rs. 50; Mrs. J S Lambert (for 10 months from March to December 1917), Rs. 100; Lt H B Graveston, Rs. 50; Mr H A Wadya (annual), Rs. 50; Mrs Brock-Hollinshead (for 1917), Rs 100; Mr Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar (for 1917), Rs. 50; Mr M P Khareghat (for 1917), Rs. 50; Mr B S Framjee Patel (annual), Rs. 50; Mr A J Bilimoria (for 1917), Rs. 50; Mr Behram N Karanjia (for 1917), Rs. 50; Mrs Shellim (for 1917), Rs. 50; Mr S J Gillum for (1917), Rs. 50; Mr. Mulraj Khatau (for 1917), Rs. 100; Messrs Killick Nixon and Company (for 1917), Rs. 200; the Chief of Jamkhandi (for 1917), Rs. 50; Sir Dorab Tata (for 1917), Rs. 100; Mr R D M Goculdas (for 1917), Rs. 50; Colonel J Lloyd Jones (for 1917), Rs. 100; the Hon Mr Phiroze C Sethna (for 1917), Rs. 50; X Y Z (for 1917), Rs. 50; Mr G E Randle (for 1917), Rs. 50; Mr D F Batliwala (annual), Rs. 25; Mr J D Ghandy (for 1917), Rs. 50; Dr Sorab Nariman (for 1917), Rs. 15; Mr Mahomedmia Khandwani (for 1917); Rs. 50; Mr Hugh G Cocke (annual), Rs. 15.

The toal amount obtained up-to-date is Rs. 47,000; Amount still required, Rs. 3,000; donations will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged by Colonel J Lloyd Jones, I M S H M Mint,, Bombay.

With a view to provide the poorer and the lower middle classes, with well built sanitary and cheap houses, in Indore, a House Building Scheme to suit the local conditions is under preparation in the Commerce and Industry Department.

With the establishment of the Chamber of Commece, stimulus has been given to the scheme for opening commercial classes in the state. A plan for the purpose has already been drawn up and classes are expected to begin in May.

FATAL EFFECTS OF A SLAP.

DEATH FROM CEREBRAL ABSCESS.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest into the death of Joseph Viegas, aged 18 years. The deceased was employed on a hospital s ip now in Bombay and was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, as he was suffering from severe pain in his right ear on Sunday. In his evidence, before the Deputy Coroner.

Captain William Fraser I.M.S., stated that the deceased was brought to him on the 17th instant by another boy who told him that he had been slapped by some one. The witness examined the ear and found a slight swelling inside, there were no external marks, the injury might have been due to a slap given a few days previously, and the deceased volunteered no statement, and his condition did not appear to be grave. He was treated both by the subassistant surgeon and the witness. Inflammation of the ear might take a serious turn.

Oriel DeCosta, a butcher's mate said that he had a dispute with the deceased about a week ago and witness gave him a slap on the left ear. He used to syringe the deceased's ear a year ago, as he had a discharge.

Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, who had made a post-mortem examination, was of opinion that death was due to cerebral abscess due to the ear disease of some standing.

The jury returned a verdict of death from cerebral abscess.

FRANCE'S ARMY.

STRONGER TO-DAY THAN EVER.

The Exchange Telegraph Company received the following article from Mr. Henry Wood, the United Press correspondent with the French armies:—

"With the English Army now holding down the entire Somme front, all of the immense concentrations of men, munitions, and material made there last year by the French have now been released for use at other points of the front in France.

"The gradual extension of the British front, even beyond the south-eastern limit of the Somme offensive, is also steadily releasing still other portions of the French Army for action elsewhere.

"While the extension of the British front might have made it possible for the French General Staff immediately to institute elsewhere a vigorous offensive, they have apparently preferred instead to let their armies have a little of their much merited repose.

"During the recent coal crisis, when the train service was considerably restricted, the French Government saw to it that the military trains could go on carrying the French soldiers to and from the front for their periods of repose.

"The effect of this well earned and much needed rest for the French Army is already apparent along the entire front. At every point trains arrive daily by the dozen, bringing back the 'Poilus' fully recuperated; and above all more confident than ever in their ability to bring about during the coming year the decisive victory that alone will send them back to their homes for good. The moral of the Army is higher than at any previous moment of the war.

"Despite the losses suffered by the French, especially in the early months of the war, France at the present moment by her intensive system of military service, has more men under arms than at any previous period of the war. Her output of munitions and material is likewise immensely greater."—The "Pall Mall Gazette."

GERMAN FOR AUSTRIA.

A BERLIN DECREE.

Berlin has decred that Germany is to be the official language of Austria. The edict will be obeyed because it cannot be defied. Some optimists now and then cherish the hope of Austria making a separate peace with the Allies. Doubtless she would rejoice to do so, but it would be impossible to extricate her armies from those of Germany. Thus bound hand and foot to Germany, Austria is obliged perforce to bow to any order which may issue from Berlin. This language edict shows to what extent Germany is determined to bind her shackles on her ally. The arrogance of dictating that German shall henceforth be the official language of Austria is thrown into vivid relief when we remember that of Austria's 30,000,000 fewer than 10,000,000 are Germans. But the non-Germans do not count with Berlin, though they are twice as numerous. Of course this latest order is but another phase of Germany's Central Europe policy, which aims at riding rough-shod over all the diverse nationalities of Austria-Hungary, the Balkans and Turkey, and making all those territories and their peoples pay tribute to the ruling caste of Prussia. If the Allies do not utterly destroy that plot there will be no peace in the world—save the mockery of peace implied in mankind being dragooned by Prussian bullies. Happily the Allies' conditions of peace have made it plain to the world that they will not lay down the sword until Europe is reorganised on the basis of nationalities. This means that Austria-Hungary must be so dismembered as to liberate the non-German and non-Magyar peoples from the thraldom in which they have been held so long. That process, too, will be justified by the fact that it will impose insuperable barriers to that march towards the East which has prompted Germany to devastate the world with fire and sword.—"Daily Graphic."

"SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD."

INDIA AND SPIRITUALISM.

Rev. S. J. C. Goldsack of Glasgow, delivered a lecture at the Prathana Samaj, on Saturday last on "The Saviour of the World." Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided.

Mr. Goldsack said that that was his last lecture in India during that visit. He had been in India for the past six months, and travelled over different parts of the country. Everywhere he was received with the utmost sympathy and kindness and he had formed friendship which, he thought, would endure. He found in India deep interest in matters spiritual and there was not in the country so much mental restlessness as they had in the West, specially in Great Britain. Coming straight from his country, he was struck by the contrast, in that respect between the East and the West.

PERSONALITY OF CHRIST.

Proceeding with the subject of his address Mr. Goldsack said, that Swedenberg believed that the orthodox Christian church had grown spurious and corrupt, and so he asked them to study Christanity in its original simplicity and purity. The personality of Christ was a unique one, being a complete, not partial incarnation of god placing before them the highest conception of humanity. The adevent of Christ itself was significant, sensuality and materialism were at their worst. Swedenberg believed that at such stages, of decay or moral corruption, God manifested himself, on the lower of great religions, were born with such The world, when he appeared, was groping in the greatest darkness and sensuality and materialism have at their worst. Swedenburg believed that at such stages, of decay or moral corruption, God manitested himself, on the lower plane, to help the men and women of the world. In fact all founders and reformer of great religions, were born with such purpose, but Christ was the greatest of them all, for he was unrivalled in his power of life-giving, his insight with the human heart, and his powers over nature.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in thanking the lecturar for the manner in which he dealt with the subject, said that Mr. Goldsock carried back the impression that the people of India looked at all questions from a spiritual point of view. That was, in fact, true. The Indians, spiritualised everything, even their food, sleep, and such other daily problems of life. No doubt, that had led them astray in certain directions, but for that account he would not condemn that faculty of his people, he would rather try to preserve and develop it on the lines more suited to their changed conditions of life. Proceeding, Sir Narayan said he could not accept all the views of Mr. Goldsack. He believed there was some meaning in the theory incarnations and he believed Christ was an incarnation. But the predominating feature of Christ's teachings, which made him the Saviour of the world was his extreme sympathy and fellow-feeling for the lowest classes, criminals, prortitute, fisherman, etc., whom they would, perhaps designate by the term "untouchables" All the apostles of Christ came from the lowest class. That, according to his view, was what made Christ the Saviour.

Continuing, the lecturer said, they too, had their incarnations, but Krishna was the most popular, perhaps by reason of anology born of the contact with Christianity. Each religion so to speak had for its morale one particular truth which it emphasised before all others. Thus Mahomadanism and Judaism put emphasis upon the oneness of god, Hinduism upon the transendence of god, and Christianity on love.

A WAR MUSEUM.

SIR ALFRED MOND AND HIS PLAN.

Sir Alfred Mond's proposal for the establishment of a National War Museum has been received in both naval and military circles with the warmest approbation.

Seen at his office the First Commissioner of Works stated that so far nothing definite had been done about the matter. His first step, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," would be to establish a strong naval and military committee to advise him as to exhibits to be obtained.

We understand that the museum is to be exceedingly comprehensive. It is intended, as far as possible, to collect everything used in the war, special attention being paid to artillery of all kinds, shells, grenades of every description, rifles, ammunition, aeroplanes, equipment, and the hundred and one appliances brought into being by trench warfare. Strong efforts are to be devoted to obtaining types of everything used by all the Allied nations and their enemies.

A SOLDIER'S VIEW.

A distinguished soldier, interviewed on the matter, said the proposal was one of paramount importance to the nation, and he wondered why it had not been broached before. The War Office, he said, had already a large collection of trophies which would form the nucleus of the museum, and, with the present headlong German retreat on the Ancre, many more valuable German relics could doubtless be obtained.

Under our Commercial News Column on Saturday the last dividend of the New East India Press Co. Ltd., was by an error mentioned as Rs. 40 instead of Rs. 80 and that of the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., as Rs. 35 instead of Rs. 50.

"FREE TRADERS AND THE COTTON DUTIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read your long article under the above heading which appears in your to-day's issue. I could not make head or tail of it. You are discussing the opinions of "The Economist," "The "Statist," and "The Investor's Review," and I find your own comments extremely erroneous. You quote The Investor's Review as follows: "It is not a grievance founded upon a policy that could be commended or admired but nevertheless it exists etc." So the excise duty against which India has protested is no wrong to India, and India has simply protested out of ignorance. Then you admire the following quotation from the same journal, "Would it not be possible for a man of capacity in finance to do away with these cotton duties altogether etc." Now Sir, the Millowners' Association has been repeatedly asked by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to join them in removing both the duties. But Bombay would not hear of it, although we were told that our treasury was simply overflowing then with surpluses, thanks to the artificial rupee. And you approve of the suggestion of The Investor's Review that both these duties should go. Take your quotation from "The Statist" which runs as follws: "Speaking broadly and generally it is fair to all parties when taxation is imposed on imports into a country, there should be a counter-vailing excise duty imposed upon the manufacturers at home." You criticize the above as follows: "This is beautifully in accordance with the true doctrine of Free Trade, and no mistake. But here again a nice question of economic casuistry suggests itself. Would any Government ever presume to suggest the imposition of duties to a powerful and wealthy state? India is a dependency only, and withal helpless and poor." Evidently according to you it is a good thing for us to have been helpless and poor. If we would have been powerful and wealthy, we would have gone wrong as other powerful states have done by not imposing counter-vailing duties. I can understand the point of view of your English contemporaries who are out and out Free Traders, but your article in question has raised a great doubt in my mind whether you have grasped the question aright.—Yours etc.,

JAMSETJI ARDASUR WADIA.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1917.

[We quite agree with Mr. Wadia that he has been unable "to make head or tail" of the article which he proceeds to criticise. He is quite wrong in asserting that according to us it is a good thing for India to have been helpless and poor.—Editor "B. C."]

DIFFICULTIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In regard to the meeting held last evening at the Morarjee Goculdass Hall, Cavel Street, to arrange the enlistment of those who had registered their names, will you please be good enough to inspire those authorities to form a fund with a view to support the families of those desirous of joining the Defence Force, but unable owing to the very low scale of pay offered by Government as this amount would scarcely meet the living of a middle class man like myself who is entirely dependent on the service and could find no means to provide otherwise for my family. I have a very strong desire to enlist and I was very glad to register my name when the announcement was first made. But the subsequent announcement as to pay &c., as every speaker last night emphasied, was a bitter disappointment. I rose to place my difficulty before the President who very kindly asked me to speak to the meeting, but having no previous occasion to be on a public platform, I was very much confused although I could have very well explained what I intended. However at the request of some of the gentlemen I said only a few broken words in vernacular.

There would, I think, be no great difficulty to raise a fund when our wealthy fraternity are lavishly contributing to the war funds and many other charitable purposes. As the number of recruits required is only a thousand mostly of whom will be school boys or collegians there would be a few places to fill in for men like myself and funds required would be correspondingly small.

At the time of the first announcement the Government declared that they wanted educated Indians to come forward to enlist and in the absence of any information the people were under the impression, as I was led, that the pay &c. also will be raised to keep up the required standard of living for our class. But this proved a failure as Mr Jinnah said and the Promoters of the meeting should certainly take the matter up with the Authorities in England with the least delay.

It is not quite possible to conceive the Lardships we have to undergo as a middle, but respectable class, and I earnestly hope you will, through the medium of your editorial columns take the matter up in due time.

What I have contended for is bare expenses only and by no means any extravagant mode of living.—Yours, etc.

SINCERE VOLUNTEER.

Girgaum, 23rd April 1917.

[We understand that such a fund as our correspondent suggests is to be raised and that several gentlemen have promised substantial donations.—Editor "B.C."]

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

MONDAY'S RESULTS.

1. "All Bandra H. C." beat the "Britannia S. C." 5 goals to 1.
2. "Parsee Trinty H. C." beat the "United H. C." one goal to 0.

TUESDAY'S MATCHES.

1. John Connon School vs. Union Jack H. C.
2. Y. M. Friendly Association vs. St. Mary's High School Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

WAR LOAN

BOMBAY STILL LEADS.

ALL INDIA TOTAL OVER 15 CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 23rd April, Rs. 15,12,60,225.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..6,15,95,000*
Bengal ..	..4,85,65,300
Madras ..	.. 39,13,700
United Provinces ..	94,13,900
Punjab ..	..1,11,34,400
Burma ..	.. 48,44,300
Bihar and Orissa ..	15,65,200
Central Provinces ..	21,60,800
Assam ..	.. 2,72,900
Minor Administrations.	37,74,700
Total ..	14,72,40,200†

*Excluding Rs. 11,19,325 through Post Office till 18th April.

†Excluding Rs. 40,20,025 through Post Office till 18th April.

WAR LOAN AND MILLHANDS.

A meeting of clerks, jobbers, mucadams and other staff of the Maneckji Petit Mills, Tardeo, numbering about 300, was held under the auspices of the D Ward Committee of the Indian War Loan in the Servants of India Society's Building on Sunday evening. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presided and Messrs. Mandlik, Mantri, Ahmed Suleman, Thakkar, Pandit and Panday were present. The Chairman explained in opening the proceedings that the help of all, rich and poor alike, is needed to crush the German foe. Men and money are both wanted to drive back the enemy from France into Germany and as everybody cannot go to the front we, who are staying at home should pay as much money as lies in our power, for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Kulkarni explained at some length in Marathi the nature of the loan and the benefits to India by subscribing to it to as great an extent as possible.

Mr. Kadam then advised them to leave off drinking and to invest the money saved thereby into the cash certificates.

Messrs. Savant and Naik, jobbers in the mill also explained our duty to Government in these hard times. With a vote of thanks to the manager Mr. Panday for arranging this meeting and the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the above Association recently held it was decided that a War Bond for Rs. 500 be purchased from the funds and on account of the Association, and after due purchase the War Loan A. Ward Committee be informed accordingly. This having been put to vote was carried unanimously.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's opening price.	
April	11.75	
Apl.-May	11.71	
May-June	11.66	
June-July	11.61	
July-Aug	11.56	
Aug.-Sept.	11.51	
Sept.-Oct.	11.16	+6
Oct.-Nov.	11.06	
Nov.-Dec.	11.01	
Dec.-Jan.	10.98	
Jan.-Feb.	10.96	
Feb.-Mar.	10.95	
Mar.-Apl.	10.94	
Apl.-May	10.94	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

A limited business took place in jute mill shares, Clives being again favourite stock operated in. A slight improvement in the gunny market led to a little more inquiry for Coal shares. Demand was small and prices shewed no change. In other directions there was nothing doing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Ghusick 19/8, 19/12, New Kessurgarh 11/12, 12, Parasea 4, Raneegunge 33/8, Standard 41, Sowardih 13, 13/4, Sendra 16, 16/4.

Jute:—Barnagore ord. 93, 94, Clive ord. 115, 113, 112/8, 112, 115, 116/8, 114; 115; 116; 115, Kamarhatty ord. 279, Lawrence ord. 235.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66/12 to 67/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 67/4 to 67/12.

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ACCESSORIES
AND
SPARE PARTS
FOR
ALL THE BEST CARS
APPLY TO THE
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
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VAJIKARAN
THE LEADING NERVINE TONIC.
Gives splendid vigour and vitality and cures nervous and functional debility. Rs. 1-8-0.
SAPAT & CO. KALBADEVI BOMBAY.

PLOTS TO LET.
FOR Workshops, Factories, Garages, etc., at Lamington Road, near Byculla Club. Apply to:—
RAMCHANDRA JANKOJI,
Opposite Eldorado Cinematograph,
Lamington Road,
BOMBAY 7.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS.
WITH THE
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

Indian War Loan.
POST OFFICE
Cash Certificates.
Rs. 10/- for Rs. 7-12-0.
WHO'LL BUY?

LARGEST DENTAL PRACTISE EAST OF SUEZ.
DOCTOR CARR,
DENTAL SURGEON,
desires to intimate that he has now returned from his Branch's practices in Africa, and may be consulted at 107, Esplanade Road (above French Bank), opposite Clock Tower. Patients will receive painless and the latest up-to-date methods in Dental work at moderate fees.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING
Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.
Mr. D. Govindarao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil Bellary, writes on 23—1—16. "My Annual Life Reading has come out fairly correct."
THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.
Recnd Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS,
East India Merchants;
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A Dodge MOTOR TAXI, complete with all materials and used for a few months, is to be sold in working order. For further particulars write to Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7857

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(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 24, 1917.

BENGAL ELECTION SCANDAL.

The resolution of the Government of India on the Bengal election dispute is an important document which, we trust, will mark the beginning of a new atmosphere in council elections in India. We should like at the outset to thank and congratulate the Government of India on their initiative and the firm stand they took for an adequate enquiry into the original allegations of corruption brought by Mr. G. H. C. Ariff against Mr. Abdur Rahim, the successful candidate. The former's memorial contained specific charges of corrupt practices against the latter, and under instructions from the Government of India the Bengal Government directed the Hon. Mr. Monahan to hold an enquiry. Whereupon at the enquiry both these gentlemen, through their counsel, first asked for a short adjournment, and afterwards Mr. Ariff's counsel stated that his client wished to withdraw the memorial and counsel for Mr. Rahim "stated that he was satisfied with the withdrawal." The two gentlemen then fell upon each other's necks and wept for joy in an access of till then unsuspected mutual admiration. That was one way of closing the unedifying exhibition for which they had been responsible.

But we are gratified to think that the Government of India did not think this to be the right way. They very properly took the view that "the matter could not be left in the position in which it then rested, as definite allegations of corrupt practices had been made which gravely affected the status of a member of the Imperial Legislative Council." It was not only necessary to enquire into the original allegations but also into facts which led to the withdrawal of the petition. As this necessitated that the investigating officer should be invested with much larger powers, the Governor-General promulgated the Indian Legislative Council (election inquiries) Ordinance, 1916, under section 2 of which Mr. Duval, Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, was appointed a Commissioner for the purpose of undertaking the necessary enquiry into the Ariff v. Rahim incident. Mr. Duval accordingly conducted the investigation, at which a large number of witnesses were examined, and has submitted his report. In the resolution under notice the Government of India have recorded their conclusions on this report, which is published in the "Gazette of India." We have nothing but complete endorsement for the general conclusions arrived at by the Governor-General in Council, but we regret that they have not taken a sufficiently strong line. The resolution says:

> In the first place, he regrets to state that he is by no means satisfied that the election was free from corrupt practices though he is disposed to agree with the Commissioner that most of the actual charges made by the memorialist appear to be without foundation.

In our opinion even the remnant of doubt that lingers, on the above admission, in the minds of the Governor-General in Council should have sufficed to lead them to declare the election void and to order a fresh election. It is high time that an end should be put to the disgusting attempts on the part of wealthy people to buy their way into the Imperial and Provincial Councils, who are otherwise patently unfitted for public life, and to the other low intrigues which have been in evidence in connection with Council elections in this country. A good example would have been set had the Government of India dealt more drastically with the parties concerned in the Bengal election scandal.

However, as things have turned out, we trust the incident under notice will prove to be the last of its kind in Indian Council elections. We fully support the following declaration contained in the resolution:

> The Governor-General in Council further takes this opportunity of affirming his determination not to tolerate anything in the nature of a collusive compromise of an election dispute, and to emphasise the fact that the bringing of false charges by defeated candidate against his rival would be regarded as discreditable conduct and might have the effect of bringing the person concerned within the provisions of Regulation 4 (k).

The resolution also hints at the possibility of permanent legislation to provide effectively for the investigation of election petitions in the future. In regard to the enquiry under discussion the Governor-General expresses his regret at the long and not easily accountable delay on the part of the Government of Bengal in Institutiong the enquiry,—a delay which was responsible for the Commissoner's investigation being less satisfactory than it would otherwise have been. However, as we have said, the Government of India are to be congratulated on having taken the firm attitude they have in this matter.

WAR FINANCE PROBLEMS.

There is no doubt of the unanimity of opinion among practical financiers and those versed in what Professor Ashley calls "business economics," on the wisdom and expediency of meeting a larger part of war expenditure by means of taxation as far as practicable. This proposition is, however, subject to one serious qualification. The imposition of enhanced taxation is only practical in countries which are wealthy, with abundant material resources for accumulating weath. There are very few countries in the world so rich as to meet all their war expenditure by means of taxation. England, France, and the United States may raise it. Indeed, the first two, as we know from the experience of the last thirty months, have already imposed very heavy taxation to meet a part of their war expenditure of which the heavier income-tax and the surtax on profits are the most productive and elastic. But even here, an excess of such taxation has the great disadvantage of diminishing that capital which is so requisite for the development of old and the creation of new industries of a renumerative character. Extremes in nature are seldom recognised to be beneficial. So, too, in matters economic. Moderation is best; otherwise the moral may soon be realised about killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. No country in the world can indefinitely continue to raise for war expenditure of a colossal character such as we have witnessed for the last two years and a half. England, France and the United States may; but even these must reach the end of their tether at a certain point. As an abstract economic maxim we may admit that it is ultimately to the advantage of a country to raise its war expenditure as far as possible by taxes, direct and indirect. But the maxim, as we have suggested, has its limitations when put into practice. "The Economist," we have noticed, all through the war period, has, off and on, strongly urged raising as much money as possible by taxation. The following extract from its issue (March 17th) by the last mail should make interesting reading, specially for our own Chancellor of the Exchequer:—"Having won a great and well deserved success with the War Loan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has now to prove his mettle as a tax-gatherer. Will he continue to finance so large a proportion of the war cost by a loan, so leaving difficult problems of taxation to be dealt with after the war, or will he face the question boldly now of taking more from us at a time when we pay readily, because we know that we are fighting for our national existence, and for an even greater cause than that? When the war is over, industry will be faced with many uncertainties that do not now beset it, especially if, as the Prime Minister of Newfoundland has been good enough to tell us, 'this country will 'have to go in for Protection,' and it is then 'a very simple matter' for the Government to tell the manufacturer: 'This is the price you will charge for your goods and no higher.' A sweet time the manufacturer will have, with his raw material taxed and the Government dictating his selling price." Here are some portentous problems for solution for the Free Traders and Protectionists alike when deliberating on the kind of trade Great Britain should adopt after the war. But meanwhile it may not be unuseful to consider the question raised by "The Economist" viz., how far war expenditure ought to be met by taxation. Of course, it goes without saying that a country like India, which is immeasurably poor compared to the richest countries of the West, can hardly afford to meet her extraordinary expenditure by means of taxation. In the first place India's resources for the development of industries are yet so slender and her existing manufactures so much in their infancy, that it is hardly possible to get all the money wanted by taxation alone, though, of course, it is sound that a people should meet their expenditure as they go by taxes alone, and leave the raising of loans for a terminable or indefinite period to meet emergent calls. In India the advantages and disadvantages of Protection for purposes of taxation, that is, the raising of revenue, are yet hardly understood.

Notes of the Day.

India and the Conference.

We have always urged that the difficulties that were anticipated in regard to the admission of India to the Imperial Conference from the constitutional aspect were more imaginary than real, and that when the matter was put fairly and squarely before the representatives of the self-governing Dominions it would be settled in about five minutes. India is already for all practical purposes a member of the Conference. Her representatives are sitting in it and voting. The only thing left was that her position should be regularised and this has now been done by the formal Resolution that has been passed to modify the resolution of 1907 so as to permit of India being represented at all future conferences on equal terms. Thus the elaborate and lengthy procedure that was to prevent India, at the best, from getting into the Conference until the meeting after the next has been brushed on one side. Those who made the constitution of the Conference can change it and all that was necessary was that they should do it. India, however, will be, none the less, grateful to the Colonial representatives for the businesslike and cordial way in which they have gone about the business.

Clemency to a human brute.

There is a certain class of Honorary Magistrate on whom it seems to be impossible to make any impression in regard to the necessity of dealing with the utmost severity with delinquents brought before them in really bad cases of cruelty to animals. Mr. Anandji Nanji and Khan Bahadur Desai especially distinguished themselves yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court in their miserable failure to inflict adequate punishment on a brute who was convicted of the most atrocious cruelty to an unfortunate bullock. The wretched animal being lame, fell down and was unable to rise. The owner thereupon stuck a nail stick into its neck ten or twelve times in order to make it stand up and this having failed to produce the desired effect, he lit a bonfire under its stomach. At this point a passer-by, Mr. Padamji Soorji, prevented the further torture of the animal and had the man arrested. The Magistrates inflicted a fine of Rs. 25! We suppose it is hopeless to attempt to convince these dispensers of mercy to brutes of the human variety that their clemency is almost as iniquitous as the offence they were called upon to judge. We have heard of gentlemen being removed from the list of Honorary Magistrates for various reasons but we have yet to hear of any who were removed for incompetence.

The Danger of a Slap.

The inquest which the Coroner held yesterday regarding the death of an eighteen years old boy from cerebral abscess must provide food for reflection to all who have any value for human life. Numerous cases of children succumbing from cerebral abscess as an effect of a box on the ear have in the past come to notice. But there are still many persons who do not realize the danger involved in yielding to the temptation of slapping another, generally helpless, fellow-being—especially children. In this particular case the gravity of the act was aggravated by the previous knowledge which its perpetrator had, according to his own admission of the disease from which the deceased boy was suffering. It is therefore, the more amazing that in face of this admission and the circumstantial evidence both medical and lay which was placed before them, both the coroner and the jury should have contented themselves merely with the verdict that death was due to cerebral abscess.

The Steam Lorry Nuisance.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent complaining of the nuisance caused by steam lorries in the streets of Bombay, by reason of the clouds of smoke and smuts which the engines of these vehicles emit. We have received similar complaints on previous occasions. Presumably a steam lorry is subject to the same law as a petrol-driven vehicle in regard to the emission of smoke, but in Bombay the drivers of the steam vehicles seem to enjoy an immunity that is not vouchsafed to those of the petrol variety. The need for strict supervision in their case, however, is greater, since a petrol engine, emitting exhaust, offends only by smell, which is a passing nuisance, whereas a steam lorry ejects great clouds of smuts and thus leaves behind it on all and sundry an unpleasing souvenir of its passage. It will be noticed that our correspondent, who is a lawyer, complains that coming spick and span from his bungalow in the morning he often arrives, after the doubtful privilege of driving behind one of these lorries, at his chambers or the courts in a state of grime that no doubt considerably diminishes his prestige with his clients and those who dispense justice. We hope the authorities will take note of his complaint.

An Indian Mathematician.

Our readers may remember that sometime ago we referred in these columns to the warm appreciation which had been evoked at Cambridge by the achievements of Mr. S. Ramanujan, the Madras mathematical genius. According to the "Cambridge Review", at the request of the authorities of the Madras University Mr. C. H. Hardy has prepared for publication, in thirteen quarto pages, an account of the work done by Mr. Ramanujan since his arrival in England in April, 1914. Its main object is to show that, in spite of the disadvantages due to existing circumstances in Europe, "it is already safe to say that Mr. Ramanujan has justified abundantly all the hopes that were based upon his work in India, and has shown that he possesses powers as remarkable in their way as those of any living mathematician."

The Mystery of Numbers.

It would be unsuitable to discuss the details of the work in these pages, continues the *Review*, for it is of a character which can only be expressed by algebraical formulae. "Many of these formulae are of a most remarkable and unexpected kind. Speaking very roughly they are either formulae in Integral Calculus, or formulae in Theory of Numbers, which would have astonished and delighted, say either Euler or Jacobi. In particular one of the longest papers actually begun and written in England deals with what the author describes as Highly Composite Numbers. Such a number is one which has more factors than any smaller number; for instance, 2, 4, 6, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 120, 180 are the first ten such numbers. Probably the human mind has speculated longer and more persistently on the properties of numbers than on any other subject whatever; and probably Mr. Ramanujan's work, if appropriately presented, would find a response in any civilised society that has ever existed on our troubled planet."

"Calico" and "Chintz."

Apropos of the Cotton controversy the "Yorkshire Observer" records some items of interesting information as to the origin of current trade terms.

"The material known as calico was introduced into Europe by the Portuguese from Calicut, a seaport of Malabar, in the Madras Presidency, and the fact that the town is called Calicot by the natives doubtless accounts for the Anglicised form of the word. Another example of a trade term borrowed from the native language is found in the word chintz. This is really the Hindustani word "cheent" which means a spotted cotton cloth. Originally "chintz" was the name applied to pieces of painted calico imported from India, each piece being a "cheent," or as it is sometimes written, "chint." It was an easy matter to add the final "z" to make the word plural, but it is generally believed that this is a perversion, arising through misunderstanding, of the terminal "s." In home manufactures, of course, the name is applied to cotton cloth printed with designs of flowers and birds, and usually glazed. Yet another word taken from the native tongue is "pyjama." This is simply the Indian name for loose trousers tied with a cord round the waist.

"Pyjamas."

"Pyjama," of course, is the popular anglicised form of "Pā-jāma" (Persian),—"Pa"-feet or legs, and "Jama"—garment, although the Europeans did not adopt it direct from the Persian, but from its popular rather than accurate Hindustani variant of "Pai-Jama." It may be added that the European borrowed not only the term but the garment from the East. Nor is the case of the "Pyjamas" in this respect singular. The evolution of the frock-coat may undoubtedly be traced back to Arabia, as also the "waist coat" whose parent the "Mirzai," specially of the "Fancy" variety, may still be seen adorning the manly chest of many an Arab and Persian "Knut."

A Dramatic Meeting.

In all the House of Commons' dramatic history, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", there have been few incidents more extraordinary, and one might say also more characteristic of English history, than one which happened the other day in the House of Commons without attracting very much attention. General Smuts, who visited the House was in the lobby when he was approached by Mr. Arthur Lynch, who said, "We have met before." Both men had fought together against the British in the Boer War. Now one of them is in England as representative of the Dominion of South Africa at the Imperial Conference and the other is a member of the House of Commons.

A Liberal Split Avoided.

What would have been the first election contest since the war began in which a Liberal would have fought a Liberal, was happily averted in mail week by the prompt intervention of the Prime Minister. The difficulty arose in connection with the bye-election at South Aberdeen, when Sir James Murray, a Liberal supporter of Mr. Lloyd George, being outvoted at the meeting of the Liberal selectors, threatened to stand against Sir John Fleming, the adopted Liberal candidate. If both candidates had gone to the poll, the conflict would, in all probability, have raised very delicate points regarding the party truce. The Prime Minister, however, exerted his influence most widely and successfully to induce his friend and supporter not to persist in his candidature. Mr. Lloyd George justified his advice on the ground that nothing should be done to impair the national unity which is "so essential to a successful prosecution of the war."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon has consented to preside at the inauguration of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute at Poona on July 6th, 1917.

Sir Arthur Lawley accompanied by his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore arrived in Mysore from Ootacamund on Saturday and is staying as the guest of his Highness at the Government House.

Mr. Neathersole, late Inspector-General of Irrigation of the Government of India is on a visit to Mysore.

BRITISH GAINS IN SINAI CONSOLIDATED.

IN CONTACT WITH POSITION COVERING GAZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., April 23.

An official despatch from Egypt says:—We have consolidated the ground gained and are now in contact with the enemy's main position covering Gaza. This extends to the seacoast near Sheikhahmed through Alimuntar to eastward of the town and thence in the south-easterly direction to Abuhaleira. We took two-hundred prisoners on April 19th.

GENERAL FALKENHAUSEN.

APPOINTED GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., April 23.

A telegram from Berlin states that General Falkenhausen has been appointed Governor-General of Belgium.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR HAVRINCOURT.

TWO HOSPITAL SHIPS SUNK.

INDIA TO BE FULLY REPRESENTED IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

INDIA IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE FULLY REPRESENTED.

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY PASSED.

OLD RESOLUTION TO BE MODIFIED.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TAKING STEPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., April 23.

The Imperial War Conference has unanimously passed the following resolution moved by Sir Robert Borden and seconded by Mr. Massey:—That the resolution of the Imperial Conference of April 20th 1907, should be modified to permit of India being fully represented at all future Imperial Conferences and that necessary steps should be taken to secure the assent of the various governments in order that the next Imperial Conference may be summoned and constituted accordingly."

The Imperial Government is taking steps to carry out the resolution.

CASUALTIES IN DOVER RAID

TWENTY TWO PERSONS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., April 23.

The British had twenty-two men killed in the Dover engagement.

GERMAN REPORT ON RAID.

ADMISSION OF SINKING OF TWO DESTROYERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 23.

A German official statement says that after the naval engagement during the night of April 20/21 east of Dover the destroyers G85 and G42 were reported lost.

NEW GERMAN CRUISER NAMED AFTER MACKENSEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 23.

Berlin announces that a great cruiser has been launched and named after Mackensen by the order of the Kaiser.

MR. WHITLOCK ON BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

INEXTINGUISHABLE FIRE OF HATRED AMONG BELGIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m, April 23

The State Department has published the report by Mr. Whitlock, formerly United States Minister in Belgium on the Belgian deportations. He says that the Germans have lighted an inextinguishable fire of hatred among the Belgians by their cold and calculated deed which was so cruelly executed that even the German soldiers wept.

PRO-ALLY DEMONSTRATION IN ARGENTINE.

POPULAR SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, April 22.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 23.

A demonstration of 40,000 persons marched to the presidential palace on Saturday cheering the Allies. Speakers eloquently supported the President's attitude towards Germany.

A handful of German sympathisers was dispersed by the police.

PROTEST AGAINST SUBMARINISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, April 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., April 23.

An immense and a very orderly and enthusiastic meeting here passed a resolution protesting against submarinism and supporting the Allies.

Processions were held, those taking part numbering a hundred thousand. Marseillaise was sung amid cheers.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR HAVRINCOURT.

GAIN AFTER SHARP FIGHTING IN LOOS.

AIR FIGHT IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 23.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—We have made further progress eastward of the Havrincourt Wood and carried the southern portion of the Trescault village. Sharp fighting was in progress through the day, south-east of Locs. We gained ground and took prisoners.

There has been considerable air activity. In the fighting five enemy machines were brought down and six driven down. Four of ours are missing.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIRING NORTH OF SCARPE.

FIGHTING REVIVED IN CERNA BEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 23.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—Artillery northward of the Scarpe increased to the most extreme violence.

Fighting has revived in the Cerna Bend south-west of Lake Doiran.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

TRESCAULT AND GREATER PART OF HAVRINCOURT WOOD CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., April 23.

A British communiqué says we attacked in the morning on a wide front on both the banks of the river Scarpe. Fighting is proceeding. Our troops are making a satisfactory progress. We captured during the night the remainder of the village of Trescault. South of Bapaune-Cambrai road, and gained the greater part of Havrincourt wood.

BRITISH AIR SUPREMACY.

CONGRATULATIONS BY FRENCH AVIATION CORPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 23.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 23.

The French Aviation Corps has congratulated the Royal Flying Corps on its superiority over its adversaries which has never been lost during the recent engagements. The French Corps thankfully acknowledges the British aid and expresses amazement at the British airmen's exploits which it is ambitious to emulate.

GERMAN LOSSES DOUBLE OF THE ALLIES.

It is confirmed that the German aviation losses during the last few days have been double those of the Allies.

SARAH BERNHARDT SERIOUSLY ILL.

NEW YORK, April 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., April 23.

Sarah Bernhardt has been operated on for kidney trouble. She is seriously ill.

ENEMY DEFEAT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

A CORRECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 23.

Owing to a telegraphic error the enemy's force defeated by General Maude on April 18th was described as that holding his main position on the right bank of the Tigris covering Istabulat. It is now clear that the force on which General Maude inflicted heavy defeat on the 18th April, and which practically ceases to exist was the Turkish detachment on the left bank of the Tigris, which was holding the line of the Shatt-el-Adhaim stream. On the night of the 19th and 20th April, the right flank of our forces on the right bank of the Tigris opposite the northern flank of the enemy's Istabulat position advanced about one mile. On the morning of the 21st April our troops captured and consolidated part of the front line of the Istabulat position, securing 230 prisoners including nine officers.

FRENCH ADVANCE ON ST. QUENTIN.

PROGRESS BETWEEN AISNE AND CHEMIN DES DAMES.

BOMBS ON DUNKIRK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 23.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—There was violent artillery firing during the night south of St. Quentin. We again made progress between the Aisne and Chemin des Dames north of Sancy and Jouy.

Grenade fighting occurred in the region of Hurtebise and skirmishes and grenade fighting west of Navarin.

German aeroplanes yesterday evening bombed the region of Dunkirk. Three persons were injured.

ENEMY BOMBARDING RHEIMS

ATTACK AGAINST MONT HAUT REPULSED WITH SANGUINARY LOSSES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 23.

Last night's French communiqué said:—Between the Somme and the Oise there has been artillery duel which was most active south of St. Quentin and north of Urvillers.

Between Soissons and Rheims there have been intermittent artillery actions. The enemy violently bombarded Rheims particularly the cathedral quarter.

In the Champagne the day was marked by a series of enemy reactions against the heights in the massif of Moronvillers.

A violent attack against the Mont Haut was repulsed after a sharp action. The machine-gun fire and counter-attacks inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy. Our fire caught a German battalion north-west of the Mont Haut which was dispersed leaving the dead on the ground. Another attempt against the hill further east was repulsed.

MR. BALFOUR'S MISSION TO AMERICA.

MOST CORDIAL RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, April 22.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 23.

Mr. Balfour's Mission has me with the most cordial reception. It was met by the representatives of the State Department the Army and the Navy and proceeded to Washington by a special train. Mr. Balfour in a statement said that the object of the mission was to effect the fullest co-operation. All were striving for everlasting peace through successful war.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT WASHINGTON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
WASHINGTON, April 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m, April 23

Mr. Balfour and the other members of his mission have arrived here. They were received by Mr. Lansing and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. British Ambassador Crowds gave the mission an ovation and the city is decorated with the flags and colours of the Allies.

ENEMY SHELLS INTO CALAIS.

SOME KILLED AND A DOZEN WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 22.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 23.

One hundred shells were fired into Calais. Some civilians were killed and a dozen wounded.

GERMAN CAVALRY ARRIVE NEAR FRONTIER.

200 SURVIVORS OUT OF 2,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 23.
(Delayed in transmission.)

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Telegraaf" states that 200 German cavalry have arrived near the frontier. They are visibly exhausted and are survivors of 2,000. They had been used in the attack for the first time during the war.

INHUMAN SUBMARINISM.

TWO HOSPITAL SHIPS TORPEDOED.

NO WARNING GIVEN.

CULMINATION OF HUN SAVAGERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., April 23.

The Admiralty announces that the steamers Donegal and Lanfranc were torpedoed without warning in the evening of April 17th while transporting the wounded to British ports. Owing to the German practice of sinking hospitalships it is no longer possible to distinguish hospitalships because they become more conspicuous targets. Therefore the Donegal and the Lanfranc were not marked as hospitalships, but were provided with an escort.

RESCUED WOUNDED.

The Donegal carried slightly wounded men 29 of whom and also 12 of her crew are missing. The Lanfranc carried 234 British wounded, 167 German wounded, 52 members of the medical staff and 123 crew. 23 British and 15 Germans are missing. The patrol-boats at the imminent risk of being torpedoed rescued 152 German wounded.

UNPARALLELED IN CIVILISED WARFARE.

The illegal and inhuman submarining of hospitalships, the culmination of savagery, has brought the world face to face with a situation unparalleled in civilised warfare. It has no justification in any conceivable distortion of the international law or the most brutal creed or necessity.

Following the sinking of the Austria's and the Gloucester Castle, Britain decided to transport the wounded in vessels not bearing distinctive markings and notified Germany of the withdrawal of certain hospitalships.

AN ABOMINABLE COURSE.

The fighting on the west front is leaving a very large number of wounded Germans on our hands and practically all ships bringing the wounded are bound to carry a proportion of the Germans. It remains to be seen whether this knowledge will affect the German Government's abominable course.

A FRIVOLOUS PRETEXT.

ALLEGATION OF USING BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS' MARKINGS DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., April 23.

The Press Bureau says:—A German wireless accused Britain and France of employing vessels carrying the markings of the Belgian Relief Ships for the purpose of attacking submarines. The allegation is untrue and is merely a variation of the equally groundless assertion that the Entente was misusing the hospitalships. It is evidently intended as a pretext for torpedoing the Belgian relief ships without warning.

INDORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
INDORE, April 21.

The first and inaugural meeting of the Indore Chamber of Commerce, presided over by the Chief Minister, having appointed a Committee of Official and non-official members for drafting Rules and Regulations for guidance, three sittings were held from that date upto now. The draft has been finally adopted for being given effect to, in future, subject to the sanction of the Government. For financing the work of the Chamber, non-official members have proposed and the Chamber has decided upon fixing Rs. 15 as annual fees, for local membership and Rs. 10 as fees, for

BEART V. BEART.

CASE WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, April 23.

The case of Beart vs. Beart was called before Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter. The correspondent was Sergeant Shepherd. Before evidence was gone into, the case was adjourned for a short time, and it was suggested that, if the respondent and co-respondent went into the witness box, and took oath denying the charges made against them, the petitioner should withdraw the petition, and he and his wife should be reconciled. The petitioner agreed to this and the respondent and co-respondent each went into the witness box and took oath as required, and the petition was thereupon withdrawn.

His Lordship said that the petitioner had acted like a man and the parties had done wisely. Evidence had not been gone into and they therefore left the court without any stigma.

SINKING OF LANFRANC AND DONEGAL.

STORY OF THE ATTACK.

DISGRACEFUL BEHAVIOUR OF GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 23.

Members of the crew of the Lanfranc interviewed state that the first warning was the explosion of the torpedo at eight in the evening when the vessel was in the mid-channel. She lurched and the stern sank rapidly until the name was submerged. Then she settled slowly.

The Germans were seized with panic and their officers mostly behaved disgracefully, breaking out of the saloon and leading the panic. They were the first to jump into boats, shoving everybody aside and they had to be restrained and some were knocked down. When one of the small rescuing boats was coming alongside, these German officers started cheering and yelling for rescue in German, thinking it could only be a German vessel, but realising their mistake they shouted in English, "We are English, no Deutsche" and "Kamerad, mercy."

A BOAT CAPSIZED.

One boat capsized owing to the weight of the overcrowding Germans who jumped into it without orders. Their struggles in the heavy sea were terrible. The other Germans jumped as the first rescuing vessel approached, and fell between it and the ship. It was impossible to save them. The torpedo struck the vessel where the ward of the German cot cases was located and those not killed by the explosion were drowned owing to flooding by the seas.

A DIFFERENCE.

The difference between the German and the British Tommies was remarkable. The latter were as calm as possible, joking and obeying orders promptly. The Germans fell on their knees pleading to be saved. A German Brigadier-General aboard remarked sadly to a British officer after the explosion "I do not like my country for this." When the first survivors were aboard rescuing vessel, the submarine fired another torpedo at the latter but missed. The crew and the officers of the Lanfranc worked unceasingly in bringing up the wounded both British and German.

The Donegal was attacked at eight in the evening close to the English coast and sank in half an hour. She carried a crew of seventy in addition to the wounded, who were mostly walking cases. The utmost calm prevailed and the crew did not leave till the wounded were placed in lifeboats.

ENEMY PLEAS FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOSPITALSHIPS.

ANOTHER IN THE LIST TO DISGRACE HER RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 23.

A further Admiralty statement which has been issued says that one of the torpedoed hospitalships retained distinctive marking.

ENEMY PLEA FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOSPITALSHIPS.

The Admiralty statement reviews the progress of Germany's campaign against hospitalships and points out that Germany's original accusation that the hospitalships of the Allies, and of Great Britain in particular were employed for the purpose of transporting troops and military supplies was based on the evidence of witnesses, the majority of whom were anonymous and the remainder German.

Great Britain denying the outrageous charges showed that Germany had obvious remedy in cases of suspicion, namely, the right to visit and search any hospitalships encountered on the high seas.

ANOTHER UNSPEAKABLE CRIME.

From the German refusal to tolerate hospitalships within certain limits only one conclusion could be drawn, namely, that it was the intention of Germany to add yet another and more unspeakable crime to the long list that disgraced her record.

GLOATING OVER SAVAGERY.

The Admiralty recalls how the German Government has gloatingly announced the torpedoing of hospitalships while the German nation appears to have accepted the intelligence with composure if not satisfaction. Warnings being useless orders were given for the Freiburg reprisal raid. The statement contrasts the attitude of the Germans towards that raid with the spirit in which the Allies exacted retribution by purely military measures.

PRINCIPLE OF HUMANITY—NO DETERRENT.

The airmen who carried out the attack were exposed to and did in fact incur precisely the same dangers from the town defences as they would have in the course of an ordinary action. It is plain, however, that any retaliatory measures open to the Government upholding the principles of humanity and justice would not prove deterrent to Germany. In future such reprisals could be only punitive in effect and it is necessary to reconsider the entire status of hospitalships in the light of the German attitude.

LOAN TO IMPERIAL MUNITION BOARD.

TO BUILD WOODEN SHIPS.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT LENDING 2 MILLIONS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., April 23.

The Canadian Government is lending the Imperial Munition Board, two millions sterling to build wooden ships in Canada.

MINISTER GUTCHKOFF.

IMPRESSES NECESSITY OF FIGHTING TO LAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., April 23.

Minister Gutchkoff, who is on his way to Rumania, received the delegates of the Russian armies operating in Rumania. He impressed upon them the necessity of fighting to the last.

VICEROY'S WAR SUMMARY.

GERMAN POSITION BECOMING INCREASINGLY SERIOUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 22.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated the 20th April, 1917:—The French continue making excellent progress though they are attacking a very difficult position from wooded heights above the river Aisne, to the high ground Morouvillers, 12 miles east of Rheims, with four rocky fortresses protecting the centre, north and east of Rheims. The French massing the troops upon the weak point in this line drove a wedge in, and afterwards spreading out occupied the Western portion of the Craonne Plateau north of the Aisne, and further east captured the dominating position of the Morouvillers heights. The most significant feature of the fighting has been the failure of the German counter attacks. The Germans have brought up 12 new divisions and made violent attacks, but have nowhere achieved success.

The French and the British have complete command of movement and are compelling the Germans to fight and use up their reserves. The German position is consequently becoming more and more serious and accounts from many different sources agree as to the growing disheartenment and demoralisation of the Germans.

The British have made small advances north of St. Quentin. The French have already captured 17,000 prisoners and 75 guns and the British capture of guns now amounts to 228.

Nothing important is reported from the Italian and Russian fronts.

The weekly return of losses by submarine show 2279 vessels of all nationalities arrived in, and 2321 sailed from British ports and that 19 British vessels over and 9 under 1,600 tons were sunk. Eight weeks' returns show that though the losses slightly increased, the volume of traffic is steadily maintained.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH AIR WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 23.
(Delayed in transmission.)

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Matin's" correspondent on the British front pays a tribute to the British air work. A machine at a height of 200 feet engaged and dispersed a quadron of Hussars. Another at the same height exterminated a hundred Germans, who were unloading trucks. Three machines flew along the main street of Lens and literally bombed a retreating regiment.

BRITISH STOCK OF AMMUNITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 23.
(Delayed in transmission.)

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Journals correspondent at the front writing on the evening of April 10, says, that despite the day's gigantic consumption, the transport of British ammunition has been suspended as the artillery parks are full.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

NOTICE AGAINST A C. I. D. OFFICER.

MR. ANANTRAM VAIKANTRAM'S COMPLAINT.

Yesterday morning, before Mr. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Chatrepati, pleader, presented an information on behalf of his client, Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram which said as follows:—

"I, Anantram Vaikunthram, Hindu inhabitant of Bombay do make solemn amrmation and state that I reside at 6 Hanuman Buildings, Lamington Road and I am employed in the service of Messrs. Mitsui Bushan Kaisha as a clerk.

(2) S. R. Patwardhan, who is hereinafter referred to as the accused, is an Inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department of the City of Bombay.

(3) On the 17th day of April, I went to the office of the Criminal Investigation Department accompanied by Jehangir Burjorji Patel, an Advocate of the Hon'ble the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

(4) I had taken Counsel with me to represent me before the Commissioner of Police, if necessary, and to explain to the accused, who had previously sent for me, my position in connection with the theatrical performance given in aid of the War Relief Fund.

(5). At the Head Police Office, the accused met my Counsel and in the course of conversation, the accused uttered the following defamatory words referring to me. "He is a rogue and has cheated several people. He took up the performance only to recoup the loss suffered in two previous contracts of theatrical performances."

(6) I now charge the accused with having defamed me by using the words, to wit "He is a rogue and has cheated several people. He took up this performance only to recoup the loss suffered in two previous contracts of theatrical performances." and pray that process be issued against the accused for an offence punishable under Sec. 500 of the Indian Penal Code and that the accused be dealt with according to law."

The learned Magistrate ordered the issue of a notice against Inspector Patwardhan.

"TALES OF THE C. I. D."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Sethna has written to you a letter in which, he sets out the facts regarding my connection with the theatrical performance given in aid of the War Relief Fund, I will thank you if you will kindly publish this letter so that the public may be acquainted with both sides of the question.

In March last a friend of mine, who is also a friend of the proprietor and the chief controller of the theatrical company in question, suggested to me that he would induce the theatrical people to give a performance in aid of the War Relief Fund provided a minimum amount which was to be fixed in concultation with the people concerned was guaranteed and the excess exclusive of the other incidental expenses such as printing, advertising etc., was to go to the Fund. I may mention here that my friend is a Government servant.

Being anxious to do what I can to help the Government, in their fight for liberty and justice, I enthusiastically took up this idea and after making certain preliminery arrangements with my friend on the 7th of March I called at the office of the "Women's Branch" where I was told to go and see Hon'ble P. C. Sethna.

Accordingly I went to Mr. Sethna and the moment I mentioned that a theatrical performance in aid of the War Relief Fund could be arranged he suggested that I should go and see Mrs. Sirur who would settle the matter herself. There was absolutely no talk whatever with regard to any details connected with the performance. In fact the Hon'ble Mr. Sethna, in the course of the conversation, remarked it would be waste of time going into the matter as he would rather leave the whole thing to Mrs. Sirur.

I am a poor man, Sir, and I am afraid of appearing to contradict such a high personage as the Hon'ble Mr. Sethna but, if the truth must be told, it is this, that on the first occasion I saw him he was clearly given to understand that I was only working this up and was unconnected with the company personally and feeling and believing that I could do something for the poor wounded soldiers. Your readers will judge for themselves when they have read Mr. Sethna's letter a little carefully and find out as to why the Hon'ble Mr. Sethna should have become indignant with me, when he had left the whole matter of Mrs. Sirur to decide. What occasion could Mr. Sethna have had to rebuke me for not "acting straight" as he says, when on his own statement he admits he was correctly informed by Mrs. Sirur the very next day. It is clear that Mr. Sethna's memory on this point has failed. Again if the truth has got to be told, it was I, who telephoned at the request of Mrs. Sirur from Mrs. Sirur's house, when I went to see her the next morning in accordance with Mr. Sethna's suggestion. At this time the telephone was not at all in a state of disorder.

In my conversation with Mrs. Sirur I fully explained to her the exact nature of the arrangements under which I said the performance woud be given,—that Rs. 275 was the amount, in addition to a few other expenses, which I had guaranteed, to the theatrical people before they had given their consent and that all receipts above that would go to the Fund.

I shall be quite content if in regard to all these matters Mrs. Sirur is consulted and I have sufficient confidence in that lady to say that she will bear out all that I have stated in this letter.

The public will perhaps be interested in knowing how Mr. Sethna helped in the sale of the tickets for the performance. I personally left Rs. 100 worth of tickets in Mr. Sethna's office for sale and they were all returned to me on the eve of the performance; again at his suggestion I left several tickets for sale in the lady's branch office which were also returned on the eve the performance. When these tickets were returned, I must say that I became very nervous for the success of the enterprise. You will see Sir, that a man in my position could do nothing more. I had expected co-operation from the office bearers of the Fund. I myself sold about Rs. 100 worth of tickets.

All the expenses for getting up the performance were met by me and I had personally guaranteed the payment of the minimum to the theatrical people.

Lastly I want to say one word about what Mr. Sethna says with regard to reporting me to the Commissioner of Police. In any case my inability to pay out of my own pocket something into the War Relief Fund has proved my misfortune. Had I been a rich man, Sir, Mr. Sethna would never have reported me to the Police. I have honestly endeavoured to do something for the Fund. I made a grievous mistake in calculating that there would be a profit.

My enthusiasm has taught me a lesson which I should never forget. Had Mr. Sethna taken a little more trouble in enquiring into the matter himself I would never have had to undergo all the anxiety and ignominy which a police enquiry involves.—Yours, etc.

ANANTURAM VAIKUNTRAM.

6 Hanuman Buildings, Lamington Road, April 23rd, 1917.

"NO SAFETY FOR THE POOR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leading article, "Tales of the C. I. D.", and "A self-constituted censor" which appeared on Saturday and to-day respectively stir up the indignation of the reading public; nor does the letter of the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna published in your issue this morning remove any whit the very bad impression left in our mind, by reading the facts of the case in question, of some of the methods resorted to by men even of the position of the hon. gentleman. If anything, on the other hand, the whole thing inflames the readers. Truly, who is this gentleman and what has he got to do to be officious in setting the police on the track of the poor, most harmless and well-meaning persons? If men with plenty of money and no cares should set about like this as Mr. Sethna has done, there is no safety for the poor, unless the press goes to their rescue, as is so often done by your popular press. If the performance was not a success, in spite of the august presence of this worthy of a "self-constituted censor," surely it doesn't redound to the credit of this gentleman. The poor Mr. Anantram must have counted without knowing the value attached by the public to such individuals as Mr. Sethna. Surely this person should also be honoured with a seat in the Imperial Council. Alas, when will these learn to reform themselves first without electing to reform others?—Yours etc.,

"INDIGNANT."

Bombay, April 23.

A SORRY PART.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every right-minded man must regret the sorry part played by the Hon. Mr. Sethna in Mr. Anantram's affair. Here was a man risking Rs. 300 in order to assist the War Relief Fund. Such conduct can be commended but not condemned. To report such conduct to the police for investigation is shocking to one's sense of fairness. What did Mr. Sethna know on the day he reported the matter to the police which he did not know on the 9th of March after seeing Mrs. Sirur? On his own letter there was absolutely nothing new so far as the performance and the part taken by Mr. Anantram was concerned. Why then did he not withdraw the patronage on the 9th? Why did he not report his conduct to the police on the 9th of March? The only new fact is that the venture was financially a failure. Mr. Sethna himself confesses that the performance was "very poorly patronized." It therefore became plain that the Fund could not be benefitted. It is therefore, no wonder that Mr. Anantram "brought no money whatsoever" when he subsequently saw Mr. Sethna. It passes one's comprehension how Mr. Sethna could possibly have expected him to bring any money after the poor patronage. But he evidently did expect. I therefore feel inclined to believe that Mr. Sethna must have threatened the poor man with reporting him to the police if he did not pay Rs. 50. Mr. Sethna seems to have been bent upon getting something for the Fund from the man although the performance was "poorly patronized." But when such threats come from a member of the Legislative Council nominated by Government and such threat is actually carried out, I think it is time that repetition of such conduct should be checked. *Fiat Jastitia; ruat*, Sethna, if necessary, for the sake of.

LIBERTY.

Bombay, April 23.

MANCHESTER POLICE SCANDAL.

POLICEMEN MULCTED IN DAMAGES.

The following appears in "John Bull":—

It is not often that a member of the public ventures to take legal action against the police, still more seldom that such a suit succeeds; but at the Manchester County Court two detective officers of the City force, William Dorricott and Samuel Pointon, were recently mulcted in damages to the tune of £21 and costs for "unlawful arrest and detention." As far as Manchester is concerned the circumstances, though unusual, were not unprecedented. The plaintiff, a man of excellent character—an ex-soldier with a record of service in South Africa—had been arrested on suspicion of stealing lead from his employers, it being subsequently proved beyond question that he had a perfect right to the metal, which he had been expressly authorised to keep and sell. All these were facts which the detectives might quite easily have verified for themselves; instead, they treated their victim as though he were already a convicted criminal, declined to assist him in the arrangement of bail, searched his house without a warrant, and finally brought him before the Stipendiary Magistrate, who promptly dismissed the baseless charge. In some cases, no doubt, this would have been the end of the matter, but in the present instance Detectives Dorricott and Pointon had met their match, and it is probable that after the award of Judge Mellor, and the severe dressing-down which his Honour thought fit to administer, they will exercise a little more care in the discharge of their delicate duties.

NATION'S DEBT TO MR. ASQUITH.

MR. MONTAGU'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

"National unity is the essential condition to our success in this vital struggle with the Central Powers," said Mr. E. S. Montagu, M.P., at Cambridge on Saturday March, 17.

He thought the nation would sooner or later recognise the debt they owed to the ex-Prime Minister, and he (the speaker) wanted nothing better than to serve in the Government which had been presided over with such courage, magnanimity, foresight, and ability as was shown by Mr. Asquith. Although he was now not in office he could say with the deepest feeling, "Long live the new Government."

Speaking of the Dardonelles Report, Mr. Montagu said it was very easy, after events had happened, to sit round a table and discuss what men did rather than to reconstruct what were considered the possibilities at the time. He was perfectly certain that Mr. Asquith could take care of himself in that motter.

LORD KITCHENER.

With regard to Lord Kitchener, nothing written in any document could serve to sully in the hearts of Englishmen the loyalty in which he was held. Let no man write down that expedition as a failure. When it was undertaken the Russian army in the south was being seriously menaced by a complete Turkish army. The flower of that Turkish army was transferred to Gallipoli, where it disappeared for ever. It had never been heard of again. Russia was relieved, and was helped to protect herself from German invasion.

One of the advantages of the new Government over the old was that it had the confidence of the country.

Turing to National Service, Mr. Montagu said they wanted every man they could get, and he implored the Government to get on.

Germany was not yet beaten, but soon would be. They must take this remark in its most elastic sense. Our feet were set upon the path of victory; we were determined to see it through to the end with ever-growing confidence. The judgment of the whole world, from China to America, was on our side.

WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Referring to the work of the Reconstruction Committee, of which he has been appointed vice-chairman, as stated in another column, Mr. Montagu mentioned that the Prime Minister had stated that he himself would not attend the meetings, but he had left the Committee to do the work. He (Mr. Montagu) knew no other work in which there was so much to be done, and he proposed to devote his whole time, with his colleagues, to the formation of the best body of advice they could give to the Government of the day on those problems.

The committee would appeal to every man and woman in the country who had suggestions to offer. It would be the duty of the committee to sift the suggestions and give them to Mr. Lloyd George.

STEAM LORRY NUISANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have repeatedly drawn the attention of some Police officers to the street nuisance caused by the emission of smoke from steam lorries travelling along Parel Road. My profession takes me backwards and forwards between the two Police Courts and so I have to use this road. It is downright misery to sit in a victoria and drive if you happen to be behind one of these monster vehicles. The other day one of these lorries threw up such a quantity of smoke smuts in the air that I was almost covered with them. I don't know why the police do not prosecute in such cases a little more vigorously. The worst offenders in this respect are the Gas Company's lorries. If these steam lorries could be stopped altogether, it would be a blessing.—Yours, etc.

ALPHA.

LORD FRENCH'S STORY OF IRISH HEROISM.

MANY HONOURS GAINED BY THE GUARDS.

Field-Marshal Lord French, in presenting shamrocks sent by Queen Alexandra in honour of St. Patrick's Day, and war decorations, to the Irish Guards at Warley, told a story of Irish bravery, says the "Daily News and Leader."

Referring to the many occasions in which the Irish Guards had distinguished themselves, Lord French said that in September last a battalion occupied trenches to the east of Ginchy. One company took part in a local attack. The preliminary bombardment of our guns being somewhat feeble, the enemy machine guns were left unimpaired and the wire was not cut.

Owing to the failure of attacks by other units on the right, the company had to come to a halt within 30 yards of the undamaged German wire after losing heavily.

In the attack of the Guards Division two days later the two battalions were in support of the two Guards Brigades, and their task was to take the fourth and final objective. Soon the first line and supports became completely mixed up, so that both battalions came in for their full share of the fighting. By 11-45 a.m. the top of the ridge was reached, and the remnants of the Guards Division proceeded to dig in.

HONOURS IN ONE BATTALION.

Ten days later, one of the battalions led the attack of a Guards Brigade. The attack was made under cover of a creeping barrage, and proceeded without hitch until the third final objective was reached.

The following honours were gained by one battalion for these operations:—

One D. S. O.
Six Military Crosses.
Four Distinguished Conduct Medals.
Fourteen Military Medals.
Many honours by another battalion.

"On November 13 and 19," said Lord French, "the two battalions went into the trenches at Gueudecourt and Lesboeufs under appalling weather conditions. This line was held until the beginning of December. You will thus see, from what I have said, that in the past year the Irish Guards have fully maintained the splendid record which they gained in the first two years of the war.

"The officers and men who did this were largely those who, as young soldiers like you, were listening last St. Patrick's Day to his Majesty's gracious words on this parade ground. Therefore between now and this time next year the honour and credit of the Irish Guards are equally in the keeping of you."

GERMANY DRAINED OF CAPITAL.

LEIPZIG PAPER'S ADMISSION.

The Berne correspondent of the "Morning Post" wiring on March 7, says:—

The German and Austrian newspapers continue to inform the public that the situation is most favourable to the Central Powers, and that an early victory is assured them. The "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna announces that the great success of the submarine campaign is influencing, as it was certain to influence, the policy of neutrals, and is reacting on the United States. It adds that even America possesses no means of counteracting submarines, and that if it discovered a practicable means the latter could be employed only when too late. The Austrian newspaper contends that the attitude of the Senate is a proof of the strength of the peace movement, in spite of the Mexico incident, and though it admits that the tension is still great, it finds consolation in the reflection that the peace idea is strengthened by every day gained.

The Leipzig "Neueste Nachrichten" considers the prospect so rosy that it devotes a leading article to the elaboration of the compensation idea. It insists that not a single inch of territory occuppied in France, Belgium, Roumania, Serbia, &c. shall be restored until every fraction of the gold indemnity demanded by Germany is paid. The National Liberal organ reminds the public that even if the Entente Powers refrained from waging their much-trumpeted economic war after the war, and generously opened all their ports to German trade on the most favourable conditions, it would be exceedingly difficult for Germany to compete without capital with countries so well equipped financially as the United States, Japan, &c. It also points out that there is a complete lack in Germany of raw material, which can be obtained only from abroad, and that all the war material in which German capital has been invested will be practically valueless at the end of the war. Germany, therefore, the influential Saxon newspaper continues, must receive an adequate war indemnity, otherwise she will not be able, however industrious her population may be, to regain her prosperous position. Other claims, it adds, are not to be abandoned for the sake of the indemnity, and full guarantees for the security of her frontiers are to be demanded.

The peace that Germany intends to conclude, the Leipzig "Neueste Nachrichten" asserts, is to render her secure for ever against disturbers of peace and to ensure her opportunity and quiet to do successful work. "We do not doubt," the journal observes, "that the alteration of the war map which will, with God's help, be accomplished this year will enable our peace negotiators to obtain the fulfilment of both German wishes."

POONA EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL

FOURTH SITTING.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 23.

The Poona Exemption Tribunal sat for the fourth time to-day at the Collector's office to dispose of appeals for exemption from service in the Indian Defence Force. The Tribunal was composed of Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., president, Lieut.-Colonel P. N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, official member and Mr. J. M. Scott agent, Bank of Bombay, non-official member.

During the hearing of the first appeal, which was an application by the Secretary and treasurer to the Bombay Bank on behalf of Mr. N. M. Macpherson, Agent of the Bank at Jalgaon Branch, Mr. T. Dobson Manager of the local branch of Scottish Mission Industries Co. Ltd., officiated as non-official member in place of Mr. Scott. In regard to Mr. Macpherson's case the tribunal decided that he should be put in the class for local active service.

The next application was that of Mr. T. Dobson, Manager, Scottish Mission Industries Co., who is an active volunteer and did not claim exemption, but said his work made it impossible for him to be absent from Poona. On the understanding that his claim will be dealt with by the selection committee, Mr. Dobson withdrew his application.

Mr. H. Bromley, dentist, was the next applicant who was told that his case would be dealt with by the Selection Committee.

The application of the General Manager of, Vaccuuam Oil Company, for the exemption of Mr. James Lissenberg, one of the company's travelling agents, was discussed for some time. Colonel Walker Commanding Poona Rifles, and Captain Kearsey, Adjutant of the Corps, were of opinion that it might be possible to give Mr. Lissenberg a form in which might be set out the drills he would have to put in at whatever station he happened to be. After further discussion, it was decided to adjourn the further hearing of Mr. Lissenberg's case.

The appeal for exemption of Mr. H. R. Coventry, Missionary at Baramati, was refused while Mr. E. F. Wilkinson, secretary of Y.M.C.A. at Ahmednagar, was put into local active service.

Mr. R. A. Staines, manager, local branch of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., who applied for local service was told that his case would be referred to the Selection Committee.

The next case before the tribunal was that of Mr. E. V. Macinnes, local manager of F. Cornaglia, caterers. As the applicant was medically classed as (c) the president informed him that total exemption could not be given him. He would not be called upon to drill but if Government required him for local service he would not be given anything hard to do. Exemption was refused.

Staff Sergeont F. B. Hastings P. W. D. unattached list, whose application came up for disposal next, said, he was a military man and might be called up at any time. He would prefer to serve in his own department if he had to. The applicant was told his case would be dealt with by the military authorities.

Exemption was refused in the case of Mr. R. E. Loasby Ezloasby, Missionary of 7th Day Adventists, and a similar refusal was recorded in the case of Mr. Clement of Field Controller's Office, who was medically classed as "A."

The application of Mr. L. F. Thompson of Panch Mahals Mission, was withdrawn.

CALCUTTA EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The exemption tribunal to-day dealt with about one hundred applications out of which six were refused.

Mr. E. G. Upton of the "Empire" newspaper was exempted on account of deafness.

Mr. S. C. Lynton, Editor of the "Empress," applied for exemption on account of ill health and poor physique and exigencies of work. He was granted total exemption.

Mr. G. S. Thompson, Superintending Engineer of East Bengal Engineering Co., applied for total exemption on grounds of exigencies of work. He has been a member of the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, since the compulsory service was introduced. He applied under the orders of his firm. He was at present doing his drills. He had a fleet of about forty steamers under his charge. Colonel Pugh asked when he would finish his Government's work. The application stated that in about two months he would be able to do it. Colonel Pugh said that, if he could produce evidence to show that he was doing Government work under the orders of the munition board, then he may be granted exemption up to the 1st of July next. He was exempted from all service up to the 1st of July.

The Tribunal next dealt with an application from the the Bengal Iron and Steel Co.. of Kuti for certain exemptions on behalf of 41 of their assistants.

Mr. Calley said that the firm manufactured pig lead and were at present engaged on Government work.

Colonel Pugh said that he had gone through the list and found that thirteen men were under thirty and eighteen men under 41 years of age. Six were liable for local service and four were over age.

In reply to the president, Mr. Colley said, that practically every man was indispensible. The president said that all the men under 30 years of age might be taken for general service subject to an alteration by the Munition Board if necessary. The decision in the matter was postponed to Saturday next, to enable the General Manager of the company to be present.

Mr. C. Grenan, a contractor for raw material for the Titaghur paper mills said that he was carrying on his business single-handed. China-clay, he said, was an important ingredient in the manufacture of paper and he was engaged in the working of a china-clay mine at Chakradarpo.

Colonel Pugh said that he did not think that there would be any difficulty for him to perform his drills. He was exempted from the general service, but was declared liable for local service.

Mr. F. H. Harrison, senior partner of Messrs. Manton and Co., who had been a volunteer, applied for partial exemption. Two of his covenanted assistants had already joined the I.A.R. and he had at present three local assistants in the firm and a fourth who was expecting a commission in the I.A.R. shortly. His partner Mr. Brown was 49 years of age.

ColonelV Pugh said that it would be rather a good thing if his partner could go home and get well and come out and relieve him for general service. In the end, Mr. Harrison was exempted from general service only.

One application was withdrawn.

MADRAS EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 23.

Before the Exemption tribunal on Saturday Mr. H. Guy Jackson, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, applied for exemption on conscientious grounds. He said he was willing and was about to proceed to Mesopotamia in connection with Y.M.C.A. work there. He based his objections on religious and sentimental grounds. He urged he would never handle a rifle to take human life. The applicant was told to refer to the military authorities about his proceeding to Mesopotamia as the Tribunal had nothing to do with it.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Bengal Provincial Conference met again this morning under the presidency Mr. C. R. Das. The attendance was larger than yesterday and a resolution expressing the sense of profound loyalty and devotion to the Throne and firm resolve to stand by the Empire in its present crisis was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea moving a resolution on self-government criticised strongly those who wanted to put off the fulfilment of Indian aspirations by declaring that the time was not yet. He said Indians were now quite fit for self-government and emphasised that India after the war could not be what it was before and the present system of Government had become unsuited to the existing conditions and requirements. It was time that India should be lifted from the position of dependency to that of an equal partner in the Empire with self-governing dominions. He demanded self-Government in the interest of the Empire and humanity. The resolution was carried.

Mr. B. Chakravarty, bar-at-law, moved a resolution demanding that the Government should forthwith recognise the right on the part of qualified Bengalees to enlist in the Army, regular as well as territorial, urging that in respect of pay, promotion and status they be placed on a footing of equality with his Mojesty's European British subjects. He also urged that qualified Bengalees be admitted to commissions in the army. He said that his faith in his young countrymen was so great that he had not the slightest doubt, that, given the chance, they would fight as any other soldiers of the British Empire not only as soldiers but as sailors. All that he wanted was a chance. He appealed to young men to make the defence of India Force a success by joining in thousands and securing discipline, regulated life, habits of command and obedience, and all great qualities which made a true soldier. They were asking for Home Rule and they must be prepared for the full responsibilities of Home Rule. The resolution was carried unanimously and with acclamation.

Mr. B. K. Lahiri moved a resolution expressing gratitude to the Government for sanctioning the formation of a Bengal Battalion.

The Hon. Fazhil Huq moved a resolution protesting against the progressive increase in police expenditure in the Province and particularly against the excessive allotments on this year's budget.

Resolutions were also passed thanking the Government for the formation of the Defence of India Force, and for accepting the Hon. Mr. Sarma's resolution on the Boy Scout movement, urging the repeal of the Press Act, modification of the Arms Act, and the separation of judicial and executive functions, protesting against the indiscriminate use of the Defence of India Act, and expressing profound disappointment at the reactionary and retrograde character of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission.

With a vote of thanks to the President moved by Babu Motilal Ghose the Conference came to a close.

The Hon. Mr. Mahendra Chandra Mitra invited the Conference next year to Hoogly.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN KARNEY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 23.

The death has occurred in Madras of Surgeon Captain Karney, I.S.M.D., at the advanced age of eighty-three. The deceased was a mutiny veteran, and also took part in the China War. He was for several years attached to the Madras Medical College as Assistant Professor of Materia Medica. He was buried with full military honours.

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DARDANELLES REPORT.

THE EXCISED PASSAGES.

GREECE'S CO-OPERATION.

On the 19th ultimo there was issued in London as a Parliamentary Paper the promised supplement to the report of the Dardanelles Commission, containing selections from those parts of that document which the Government in the first instance considered it necessary to withhold from publication. It will be recalled, says the "Daily Telegraph" that a few days previously, Mr. Bonar Law had announced in the House of Commons that Mr. Asquith had agreed to act with a small Committee of he Government, for the purpose of considering what might be published of the excised portions of the Report, and that, if possible, what the Committee recommended would be published before the debate on the 20th March. Presumably, therefore the supplement is the result of that body's deliberations.

Three of the five excisions in the Commission's report, and one of the three in Mr. Walter Roch's memorandum, are covered by the supplement. Apparently, however, the full text of the omitted passages is not reproduced, since it is stated that "the Government authorise publication of the following notes, which, so far as public interests allow, replace the sense af some of the portions excised from the full report of the Commission."

The first excision occurs in the chapter headed "Narrative of Events," relating to the period from the outbreak of war to January 13, 1915. In the first two paragraphs, numbered 43 and 44, the Commissioners refer to opinions expressed in previous years, notably in 1906-07, by naval and military authorities, as to the risks of an attack on the Dardanelles, and to the effect of the new experience of the power of modern artillery, as exemplified at Liege, Namur, and Antwerp.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PROPOSAL.

Paraprагh 45, omitted from the report, is reproduced in the supplement as follows:

Towards the end of August, 1914, Mr. Churchill formed the opinion that Turkey would join the Central Powers. On Sept. 1 he wrote privately to General Douglas, who was then Chief of the Imperial General Staff, in the following terms:

"I arranged with Lord Kitchener yesterday that two officers from the Admiralty should meet two officers from the D.M.O.'s Department of the War Office to-day to examine and work out a plan for the seizure, by means of a Greek Army of adequate strength, of the Gallipoli Peninsula, with a view to admitting a British Fleet to the Sea of Marmora.

In his absence I would ask you to give the necessary directions, as the matter is urgent, and Turkey may make war on us at any moment.

The meeting can take place either here or at the War Office as soon as you can arrange with our Chief of the Staff. I will myself explain verbally to the Committee the points on which his Majesty's Government desire information."

On Sept. 3. General Callwell, the Director of Military Operations, wrote a memorandum on the subject, in which he said that:

"It ought to be clearly understood that an attack upon the Gallipoli Peninsula from the sea side (outside the Straits) is likely to prove an extremely difficult operation of war."

He referred to the discussions which had taken place in 1906-07, and expressed the opinion that it would not be justifiable to undertake the operation with an Army of less than 60,000 men.

"REVOLUTION IN CONSTANTINOPLE."

Paragraph 94 of the report records that at the end of January, 1915, the Government had resolved that an attempt should be made by the Fleet alone to force the passage of the Dardanelles, and concludes with the statement that Lord Kitchener and others, including Lord Grey, "confidently looked forward to a revolution taking place in Constantinople if once the British Fleet appeared in the Sea of Marmora." The remainder of the passage is omitted, and the supplement now adds the following:

"An officer from the Admiralty was asked the following question: "Did the intelligence in your possession favour the idea that the arrival of the British Fleet would have produced a revolution in Constantinople?" He replied: "Oh, yes; certainly it would. I feel no hesitation in saying that."

The third excision occurs at the end of the short chapter in which the Commissioners discuss the results of the operations against the Dardanelles. They quote (Paragraph 119) the reported statement of Enver Pasha, at a much later date, to the effect that "if the English had only the courage to rush more ships through the Dardanelles they could have got to Constantinople, but their delay enabled us thoroughly to fortify the Peninsula, and in six weeks' time we had taken down there over 200 Austrian Skoda guns."

The supplement supplies the following addition:

"At the time of the bombardment it was suspected by the Admiralty that the forts of the Dardanelles were getting short of ammunition. Evidence was subsequently obtained which showed that the suspicion was well grounded."

BULGARIA'S INTENTIONS.

In his memorandum, Mr. Roch describes, (paragraph 42) the attack on the outer forts, which began on Feb. 19, and recalls that Fort Dardanus was sufficiently damaged on March 1 and 2 to make sweeping possible up to within 3,000 yards of Cephez Point. Paragraphs 43 and 44 were omitted in the original publication, and under the head of the former the supplement contains the following:

"The success of this first attack at once produced important diplomatic results.

"The eyes of the Balkan nations were fixed on the Dardanelles.

"On March 1 the British Minister in Athens telegraphed that M. Venizelos proposed to offer the co-operation of a Greek army corps of three divisions in the Gallipoli Peninsula. He telegraphed again on March 2 that this proposal had been made after the King had already been "sounded," and that he heard from another source that the King "wanted war."

"Within a fortnight Intelligence reports showed that the Turks were moving back to Adrianople and developing their front against Bulgaria."

On March 17 General Paget, who was engaged on a special mission in the Balkans, telegraphed to Lord Kitchener that

"The operations in the Dardanelles have made a deep impression; that all possibilities of Bulgaria attacking any Balkan State that might side with the Entente is now over, and there is some reason to think that shortly the Bulgarian army will move against Turkey to co-operate in the Dardanelles operations."

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Some time last year Mr. Asquith's Government, through the Secretary of State for India, gave instructions for the preparation ofa series of films illustrating the Indian Empire. This important work has now been completed, says the "Westminster Gazette", and by the arrangement of Mr. Austen Chamberlain a private view was arrangea in mail week, at the West End Cinema, in Coventry Street. Amongst the guests were many past and present Anglo-Indian officials, many native Indian officers who are in town, as well as native princes who are at present performing Imperial duties.

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The war scenes included pictures of gracious ambulance trains, the decoration of war heroes, and of some of these deserving special honour these films received hearty applause. Included in the military idea was also the representation of the training and effectiveness of the native soldier, whether infantry or cavalry. The pictures were instinct with life and movement and of great interest.

The films will not immediately be shown publicly in this country, but it is thought probable that they will be released for exhibition in about a month. In the meantime they are to go to India, whose people will manifest the keenest interest in this wonderful panorama of their country. When ready for show here the films are to be circulated through the chief centres of our Overseas Dominions and also in the United States.

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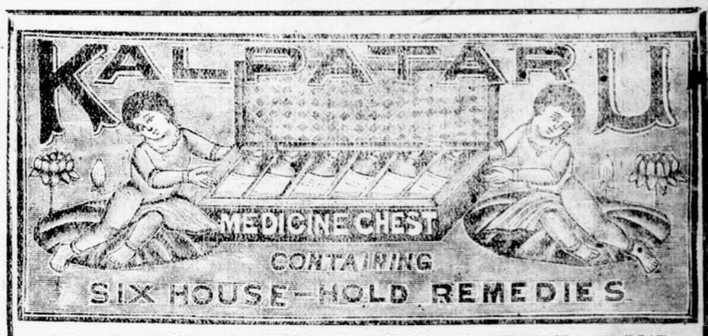

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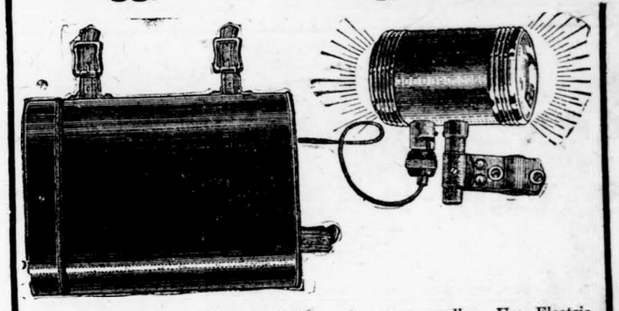

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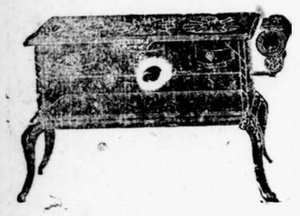

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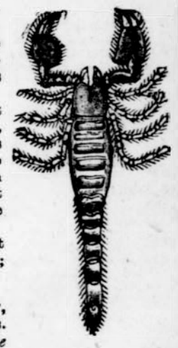

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